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Alice Cary's Sweetest Poem.

No apology is needed at this time for reproducing the following exquisite lines by the lamented Alice Cary—lines which, in the judgment of so competent a critic as Edgar A. Poe, deserve to rank among the very finest contributions to the poetic literature of this country:

Of all the beautiful pictures
 That hang on Memory's wall,
Is one of a dim old forest
 That seemeth best of all;
Not for its gnarled oaks olden,
 Dark with the misletoe;
Not for the violets golden
 That sprinkle the vale below;
Not for the milk white lillies
 That lean from the flagrant hedge,
Coquetting all day with the sunbeams,
 And stealing their golden edge;
Not for the vines on the upland
 Where the bright red berries rest;
Nor the pinks, nor the pale, sweet cowslip,
 It seemeth to me the best.

I once had a little brother
 With eyes that were dark and deep—
In the lap of that olden forest
 He lieth in peace asleep;
Light as the down of the thistle,
 Free as the winds that blow,
We roved there the beautiful Summers,
 The Summers of long ago;
But his feet on the hills grew weary,
 And one of the Autumn eves
I made for my little brother
 A bed of the yellow leaves.

Sweetly his pale arms folded
 My neck in a meek embrace,
As the light of immortal beauty
 Silently covered his face;
And when the arrows of sunset
 Lodged in the tree-tops bright
He fell, in his saint-like beauty,
 Asleep by the gates of light.
Therefore, of all the pictures
 That hang on Memory's wall,
The one of the dim old forest
 Seemeth best of all.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

Early Opening of Spring Fashions—Dress Materials for Street, House and Party Wear—New Costumes—New Bonnets—A Military Dress for Schools—Hints for Brides—A Threatened Infliction—A Dress for the Platform, &c.

[From our Special Correspondent.]
NEW YORK, March, 1871.

The ides of March are not likely to lose any of their Northern peculiarities by talking about spring fashions. So, although the snow has not yet left us, and ladies still go muffled in furs and nondescript garments, we will find out what the coming season has in store for us, and revel in the anticipation of sunshine and new straw bonnets.

A SPRING OPENING.

A spirit of enterprise, in accordance with the demands and necessities of the times, induced one of our great houses to give a grand exposition of fashions in February, which revealed many of the secrets of the coming spring.

The display of silks was very large and varied, and included many novelties. The rich reversible stripes, which were remarked as having made their appearance in New York some months ago, are the latest Lyons novelty, and are not yet to be obtained in London. They do not, however, meet with much success here. New York ladies have a prejudice in favor of single colors (which shows their natural good taste), and have really created the enormous demand for the rich, plain *poult de soeis* and *gros grains*, which survive all changes in fashions.

Small checked and hair striped silks are an exception to the general indifference to stripes and figures. They belong to a different class of fabrics, present lines so fine as to be almost imperceptible, and which soften into a delicate neutral tint which is charmingly adapted for suits for spring and early summer wear. These styles have usually been rather difficult to obtain, but owing to the enforced sales of French houses they are this season the most prominent feature of the importations. Mantillas have been sold at prices varying from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per yard, the ruched style of trimming requiring twenty to twenty-five yards for a suit.

The Japanese silks come next in the line of the direct spring importations and are a great improvement in the goods sold under that name last year. They are composed of silk and thread, like the "poplinettes" of a few years ago, and the best are of Spitalfield's (English) manufacture. There are three styles and prices; Yokohama grey at seventy-five cents per yard, which colors (which are quite new) in lovely shades of green, brown, bright blue and mauve, for one dollar, and fine hair stripes in very delicate colors for one dollar and twenty-five cents.

The "Venetian Costumes" for spring wear are imported in robe patterns. They consist of a cotton and wool mixed fabric, with a striped border for trimming, terminating in a white fluffy edge, which when cut, forms a fringe two inches deep. These would answer for either house or street wear.

The new wool satin cloths are rather heavy for the approaching season but they are in beautiful shades of gray, brown and blue, and form a handsome and most useful base for a cashmere costume, that is to say a skirt over which the costume is draped. They are not dear according to the prices we have to pay, at eighty-seven cents and a dollar per yard.

The washing satins (cotton) will largely take the place of *piques*, as the summer advances.

All the prints and camorics exhibited are in striped patterns, French, English, and American. The French are forty-five cents per yard, and are much bought for wrappers, and for cutting in strips to trim childrens linen dresses, and aprons. Best English prints and cambrics are twenty-five cents per yard, and American goods of the same width, but inferior quality, fifteen.

Black silks are so far reduced, that a very excellent guaranteed make can be obtained from three to five dollars per yard. Cheap black silk is never an economical purchase, and less so than ever, now that the making up requires so much labor, and is so much more a work of art. A very good plan for ladies of limited means (I always do it myself) is to buy the quality of silk required for a ceremonious dress, make it long for the first season, or even for two persons, and then have it cut into a walking dress, and replace the first with a new one. Two black silk dresses, a long one and a short one, are worth six of any other kind, or degree.

NEW COSTUMES.

The new suits and costumes for spring all suggest, more or less, the pretty and convenient tunics and *casaque* dresses which were introduced for the first time last summer, and at once obtained a fashionable vogue.

The black cashmere costumes, trimmed with black velvet and guipure lace, or lace and *passementrie*, have reappeared with very little modification from last season's style, and are as lady-like and distinguished as ever. The only limit to the extent to which they will probably be worn, is in the difficulty of obtaining cashmere, colors having entirely disappeared, and the supply of black being restricted.

New poplin suits are made with one skirt, and the *casaque* coat, a sort of polonaise, cut with side lappels, and a postillion basque over a straight skirt, caught up high at the sides.

The most popular method of trimming is to arrange a flounce in clustered pleats upon the lower skirt, place straps or ornaments of velvet in the spaces, and simply finish the upper skirt and jacket with a broad band of velvet.

Black cashmere costumes are worn over black silk walking skirts, and also overskirts of grey Irish poplins, or Japanese silk, trimmed with black velvet.

The most fashionably worn costumes are of a different material, though not always of a different color from the skirts over which they are worn. One of the simplest, yet most distinguished, consists of a straight upper skirt of silk, trimmed with a broad band of velvet. Walking skirt of velvet, without trimming, and jacket of velvet, also without trimming, excepting the double piping of silk which forms the edge. The jacket waist, with prostillion basque, laid in large hollow plaits, is made for outdoor and and dinner dress, accompanied by a small pagoda sleeve cut up on the back and trimmed on the outside to match the body; on the inner edge with soft feathered satin ruching.

A new and very dressy style of overskirt is cut square and very long at the back, but is rounded up on the sides, and laid in large pleats where it joins the apron front. The effect is to make the center of the back hang straight with little apparent fullness, while the sides are very *bouffant*. The postillion jacket is the proper boddice with this overskirt, as it is plain on the sides and has the full postillion basque at the back. The coat basquine, on the contrary, with its side lappels and pointed back, may be worn with the straight overskirt, simply looped high on the sides, or with a dress trimmed with flounces and worn without an overskirt.

THE DEMAND FOR NOVELTY.

Because Paris has been closed for a few months, people are beginning to talk of old styles as if we were suffering for a lack of novelty. The truth is, the French styles of one season were always repeated the next, and as yet we have hardly had time to enjoy the pretty and convenient designs which last summer gave us, and which ladies living far in the interior have only by accident seen. Any very great change for the present would be a real misfortune, for nothing can be more graceful, more becoming and at the same time more simple and useful than we have. Those who want entire change ought to be sent back to the multiplicity of cumbersome petticoats, the straight, ugly folds of the dress, too short for grace, too long for comfort—to the flat boots, the huge bonnets, the long flapping veils, and wide cardinal capes with armholes in which the elbows were encased hopelessly of twenty to twenty-five years ago. A very brief experience of this kind would make them return with thankfulness to the modern costume.

SPRING BONNETS.

It is too early, as yet, to speak definitely of spring bonnets. It may be safely assumed, however, that the straw gypsey, in a modified form, will be the prominent style, and black velvet, grasses and flowers the best worn trimmings. It is not at all likely that the new shapes will be greatly enlarged in size, the profusion of hair still worn forbidding it, the small bonnets being recognized everywhere as infinitely more becoming, but they will doubtless include the former "points," crown, brim and curtain, which the little "saucer" wholly ignored, and be *piquant*, if not serious and distinguished. One of the prettiest models of new round hats is a miniature castor. It is especially adapted for brown or black straw, and is the rage for bride's traveling hats. It is trimmed with long ends, two feather tips, or one, and aigrette, and a jeweled horseshoe for luck.

HINTS FOR BRIDALS.

The most fashionable materials for wedding dresses are white satin *duchesse*, (a frosted brocade) and white *gros grain* with a satin finish. The first requires very little trimming, the latter is always ornamented with plain satin, in folds, or bands, and lace. Orange blossoms in trails, and bouquets as a matter of course.

The cut and arrangement of the skirt of brides' dress is very important as it is so conspicuous but the train should not be too long to manage gracefully. Many flounces and much trimming should be avoided in order to produce the effect of simplicity, no matter how costly the materials.

Bridesmaid's dresses should not be all white, and should be of a lighter and less costly material than that of the bride. For the bridesmaids to dress in white satin while the bride wears white silk trimmed with satin, as was the case at a recent grand wedding, is in the worst possible taste. When the bride wears white satin, white silk with colored trimmings may be worn by the bridesmaids, but ordinarily white tarlatan with colors is more practicable, and at some very fashionable recent weddings the bridesmaids have even appeared in pale pink or blue silk costumes with exceedingly good effect, the dresses being trimmed with soft ruches of the material and presenting as nearly as possible the appearance of a single color.

The new traveling dress for a bride consists of dust grey *poult de soie*, the skirt trimmed with a flounce, box-pleated in clusters, with straps, or bows of velvet between. *Princesse casaque*, (a sort of polonaise, body and skirt cut in one,) of a gray cashmere, trimmed with a plain broad band of velvet, and having a postillion basque instead of sash at the back. The feature of this costume, in addition to the novelty of the *casaque*, is the introduction of a narrow double satin fold, inserted upon either side of the velvet trimming, not in grey, but in blue, brown, violet, or pink. This line of color has a very good effect when the materials are rich, and the shades correctly combined.

A very handsome bridal dress for a widow is of pearl-colored silk, trimmed with a deep flounce of point *duchesse* laid on flat and headed with scant puffings of the silk, finished on either side with a pinked out ruffle the width of the *bouillons*. Over this falls a tunic of white lace, which is caught up with bunches of white heather, or lilac, and tea roses, and also forms the head dress. Veils are not worn by those who are for the second time brides.

The bridal dress of a widow may be low in the neck and have short sleeves, while the dress of a maiden bride is nearly always cut high and with long sleeves.

A most admired dress of white satin *duchesse* made recently, had long coat sleeves, rounded up very high and with a slight fullness upon the shoulders, which suggested the old-fashioned "leg of mutton." The boddice was pointed, and surrounded at the waist with a fall of rich *point applique lace*. It was cut down just sufficient at the throat to display the diamond locket which would doubtless be worn with it, and was trimmed in a point at the back, as well as the front with the same lace.

"Alaska" diamonds, it is said, are very much in demand for the diamond lockets, the gift of which is expected to succeed the diamond ring, and which cost thousands of dollars when they are real.

A MILITARY DRESS IN SCHOOLS.

Now that the higher education of girls is attracting so much attention, and so many schools, colleges and universities are preparing to receive them upon the same basis as young men, a school dress which shall not be an obstacle to study is absolutely demanded.

Occupation, and a purpose in life, subordinates dress at once to other considerations, and it is the only thing that will do so. Professors and superintendents of womens' colleges already in active operation, assert that this question of dress is the greatest hindrance they find to the complete success of girls as students. A few months of hard study and routine, it is observed, render them comparatively indifferent, or only anxious for such a costume as shall not interfere with their daily duties, but the first few weeks of all sessions, as well as the preparation for the arduous task of examination find serious disturbance in the discussion and inspection of new fashions and the important task of finally deciding upon white Swiss or white organdie for a public appearance, and whether the sash and gloves shall be white or colored.

Moreover, one extravagant fashionably educated belle is enough to exercise a detrimental influence upon several hundred young women, who are restricted in their objects of interest and excitement and it is the general opinion of those most conversant with the working of advanced educational institutions, that their highest usefulness cannot be reached until a military system is adopted which will furnish a uniform adapted to the requirements of the pupils and thus dismiss at once, and during school days, the question of dress from their thoughts.

I am perfectly aware that there is a prejudice existing in many minds against the adoption of arbitrary forms, or a style of dress which would serve as a badge, and while there may very well exist a doubt if such prejudice is well founded it must and should be respected.

The modern tunic dress, in my opinion, offers a solution to the whole question, it being simple, convenient, graceful, adapted to all kinds of materials and affording a sufficient variety in the way of color and fabric to gratify even a fastidious taste.

Those who disapprove of the military idea must still deal with the fact, however, of the incompatibility of an absorbing attention to and love of dress, with a serious purpose and occupation and will see the wisdom of making the school dress of girls as simple, as unpretending and as useful as possible. The young ladies of Vassar College approach as nearly the recognized standard as a mixture of ideas will allow, because the lady principal resolutely sets her face against any exhibition of show or extravagant dress, and advocates the utmost simplicity, uniformity and modesty of costume. The two or three *decollete* bodies, paniers and long trains exhibited on the occasion of an examination, were in such remarkable contrast to the beauty and simple good taste of the general style of dress that it must have been the cause of intense mortification, if the wearers saw themselves as others saw them.

A THREATENED INFLICTION.

It is said that the English man dressmaker, Worth, who for a time ruled fashion in Paris, finds Brussels too small and too cheap for him and is coming to New York. From such an infliction we ought to pray most earnestly to be delivered, not that a rude, vulgar, conceited individual, such as he is said to be, could do much harm anywhere if he was left alone, but we have unfortunately the machinery all ready for seizing upon him as a sensation and puffing him into notoriety.

He is undoubtedly responsible for the revival of the donkey panier, and the introduction into French models of the tawdry masses of trimming which have disfigured them of late years; beyond that, I think, women have nothing to thank him for. He stimulated an era of show, extravagance and high prices for worthless articles, which led many women to ruin, substituted flash and glitter for taste and real beauty, and intensified to a deplorable degree the morbid value which women who live in society only place upon the ability to outshine rivals.

Modern sensational journalism is already bringing a class to the surface who represent society just about as truly as this Worth represents really distinguished artists. Women who go to public balls, and will pay for having their dresses described in gorgeous style, in a report of it; women who make use of their carriages to take cards of invitation to their parties, and soirees, to newspaper offices, for the purpose of having them mentioned, and described in the list of "grand entertainments;" girls, with small scruples, large vanity and an intense desire to see their names in print. All this passes with many for society, success, and reputation, and awakens in the breasts of other weak-minded, objectless women and girls an eager longing to dress gorgeously, give grand parties and have them noticed in the columns of the daily or weekly *Highflyer*.

THE DRESS OF THE PLATFORM.

For some reason, clear undoubtedly to the profounder intellects of men, whenever a woman appears in public, whether upon the stage or in the lecture room, her dress always becomes the subject of regular comment and criticism. A man can wear the dress most convenient to him without exciting remark; but a woman runs the gauntlet of inspection and freely expressed opinion from a hundred different persons, who each look at her with spectacles constructed out of their previous habits, opinions and prejudices. No wonder the results are somewhat contradictory. It is probably true, as a general rule, that women lecturers have paid very little attention to dress, and know still less of those rules which should guide them in adapting it to special circumstances and occasion. The dues of the few women who occupied the rostrum fifteen years ago, was remarkable only for its absence of all beauty and attractiveness. The new dispensation, headed by the Olive Logans and the Anna Dickinsons, demands that the woman of the platform shall be dressed for the drawing room, and each one does her best to prove her claim to complete womanhood by fulfilling this requirement.

Lola Montez was almost the first woman lecturer in this country who brought the grace of the drawing room to the platform, and, whatever may have been her shortcomings in other respects, she was perfect mistress of the art of dress. Her dresses for the platform were always rich black velvet, made plain, with long close sleeves, high body and demi-trained skirt. Although large hoops were then in fashion, she wore only a small one, and her dress never hung in the straight, thick, clumsy folds which preceded gored skirts. The relief she needed to her sombre attire was obtained from a collar of the rarest lace, and ruffles of the same, which fell from her wrists. A diamond breastpin and ring were her ornaments. She wore none in her hair. Of course it is not necessary that lady lecturers should be restricted to black toilettes, but their dresses for the platform should never be composed of more than one color, as the break in the unity of a figure seen at a distance destroys the harmony of outline. The cut of the dress should also be fine, and clear like a cameo, with a soft waive of lace at the throat and wrists, and a bit of color or the sparkle of gems at the throat, and perhaps in the hair, but frills, ruffles, fringes and flounces should be very sparingly used as they spoil easily with frequent wear, fold badly and give a patchy appearance to the figure.

An unusually large woman should always wear black, either silk or velvet in public, as it reduces her size, and should avoid ruffles, wide sleeves, trimmed bodies, and above all, *paniers*.

JENNIE JUNE.

WHY PARIS SURRENDERED.

The Government of National Defense Pauses Before Condemning Two Millions of People to Death by Famine—Eloquent Proclamation.

The Government of National Defense has published the following proclamation:

Frenchmen: Paris has laid down her arms on the eve of perishing by famine. It has been said to her, "Wait a few weeks and we will deliver you." She has resisted five months, and in spite of heroic efforts the departments have been unable to come to her succor. She resigned herself to the most cruel privations. She accepted ruin, sickness and desolation. During a whole month shells have been raining upon her, killing both women and children. For the last six weeks the few ounces of bad bread which have been distributed to each inhabitant have been hardly sufficient to keep them from death's door. And when thus vanquished, by extreme necessity, the great city pauses before condemning 2,000,000 of citizens to the most horrible catastrophe, when, availing herself of the power still left to her, she treats with the enemy, instead of submitting to a surrender at discretion. Outside the wall, the Government of National Defense is accused of culpable levity, and is denounced and rejected on this plea. Let France be the judge between us and those who but yesterday loaded us with the marks of friendship and respect, and who to-day insult us. We should not take up the question of these attacks if our duty did not command us to hold to the very last hour in a firm hand the Government which the people of Paris confided to us in the midst of the tempest. This duty we shall carry out. When at the end of January we resolved to attempt to negotiate, it was very late. We had flour for ten days only, and we knew that the devastation of the country rendered our revictualment an affair of great uncertainty. Those who rise against us to-day will never know the anguish by which we were agitated. We had to conceal it, however, to accost the enemy with resolution and appear still ready to fight, and furnished with provisions. This is exactly what we wanted—before everything to usurp no right. To France alone belongs the right of disposing of herself. We wished to reserve that right to her. It has required long struggles to obtain this recognition of her sovereignty. This is the most important point of our treaty. We have reserved to the Garde Nationale its liberty and its arms. If in spite of our efforts we have not been able to withdraw the army and the Garde Mobile from the severity of the laws of war, we have at least saved them from captivity in Germany, and from interment in an intrenched camp under the guns of the Prussians. We are reproached with not having consulted the delegation at Bordeaux. It is forgotten that we were shut in by a circle of iron which we could not break through. It is forgotten that each day made more probable the terrible catastrophe of famine, and nevertheless we disputed the ground foot by foot for six days while the population of Paris was ignorant, as it ought to be, of the real situation, and, urged on by a generous ardor, asked to be allowed to fight. We then yielded to a fatal necessity. We have for the purpose of convoking an assembly stipulated an armistice, when the armies which might have come to our aid were beaten back far away from us. One alone held out—at least so we imagined. Prussia demanded the cession of Belfort. We refused this, and at the same time to protect the place we reserved for a few days a liberty of action for its army of succor. But what we knew not was that it was too late. Cut off by the German armies, Bourbaki, in spite of his heroism, could no longer resist, and after the act of generous despair to which he abandoned himself his troops were forced to pass the frontier. The convention of the 28th of January has then compromised no interests, and Paris alone has been sacrificed. Paris does not murmur; she renders homage to the valor of those who fought for her deliverance from afar. She does not even accuse him who is now so unjust and so rash, the Minister of War, who stopped General Chanzy when he was marching to the relief of Paris, and gave him orders to retire behind Mayenne. No; everything was useless, and we had to succumb. But our honor is still upright, and we will never suffer it to be sullied. We have summoned France to elect freely an Assembly, which in this supreme crisis will make known her wishes. We recognize in no one the right to impose upon her a wish either for peace or for war. A nation attacked by a powerful enemy struggles to the last extremity; but is always the judge as to the hour when that resistance ceases to be possible. That is what the country must declare now that it is consulted on the question of its destiny. That its wish may be imposed upon all as a law worthy of respect, it must be the sovereign expression of free suffrage to all. We do not, therefore, admit that any arbitrary restrictions can be imposed upon that suffrage. We have combated the empire and its practices; we do not intend to recommence them by instituting official candidatures by way of elimination. That great faults have been committed, that heavy responsibilities flow from them, is perfectly true; but the misfortune of the country effaces all this beneath its level; and besides, in lowering ourselves to play the part of a faction in order to proscribe our ancient adversaries, we should have the pain and shame of striking those who fight and shed their blood by our side. To recollect these past dissensions when the enemy is upon our blood-stained soil is to defeat by their rancor the great work of national deliverance. We set our principles above such experiments. We do not wish that the first decree of the Republican Assembly should be an act of defiance against the electors. To them belongs the sovereignty; let them exercise it without weakness and our country may be saved. The Government of National Defense rejects them, and annuls, if necessary, the degree illegally passed by the deputation at Bordeaux, and calls upon all Frenchmen to vote without party feeling for the representatives who shall appear to them most worthy to defend France.

* * *

IT has just come out that in 1868, the Hendricks men, while all the while pretending to favor Pendleton, were intriguing for his nomination. The present question is, now that Hendricks is a candidate what will the Pendleton men do?

HARRISBURG.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE

Petition in Favor of a Local Option Law—Bills on the Private Calendar Passed—The Bill Incorporating the Pawners' Bank Laid Over—House Bills Acted Upon.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, PA., February 23, 1871.

SENATE.

Petitions for a Local Option Law.

A large number of petitions were presented from every section of the commonwealth, and especially from Allegheny, Armstrong, Westmoreland, Butler, etc., for a local option liquor law.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Buckalew—Incorporating the North and West Branch Railway Company, the road to run from Wilkesbarre to Williamsport *via* Bloomsburg; capital, one million dollars, together with other bills of no general or local importance to western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Allen introduced and endeavored to pass a bill extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in Warren county to three hundred dollars. It was opposed by Messrs. White, Buckalew and Rutan, who feared the general principle involved.

The Private Calendar.

Embracing over two hundred bills, was considered. Among those acted on were the following Senate bills:

Erecting parts of Reserve and McClure townships into a district of Allegheny city for school and election purposes. Mr. Graham had the bill amended by requiring the consent of two-thirds of the property holders in the district, instead of thirty, and providing that the bill shall not go into effect till July first next, when it passed.

Supplement for the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, changing the name to Tripartite Bridge Company, authorizing bonds and allowing the construction of an inclined plane up Coal Hill. Passed.

Restoring spring elections for ward, borough, township and election officers in Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson counties. The bill was opposed by Messrs. Allen, Brooke, Turner and Rutan, and favored by Mr. White and postponed.

Incorporating the Pawner's Bank of Pittsburgh. Joseph Marshall and others are corporators. It allows one and a half per cent. a month on loans in small sums; not more than twelve per cent. of the profits shall be given to stockholders, the balance to be distributed to charitable objects every winter in Pittsburgh.

Mr. White opposed the rate of interest demanded. Messrs. Davis, Rutan and Delamater opposed the bill.

Mr. Anderson explained that it was to take this business partly out of the control of the cormorants of Pittsburgh. The Jewish pawn brokers were all opposed to the bill on this account.

Mr. Graham defended the bill, but had it laid over for the present.

A supplement for the Nation's Savings Bank of Allegheny city, passed, with an amendment by Mr. Evans striking out the clause authorizing more than legal interest.

House Bills Considered.

The following House bills came up: Authorizing the Allegheny County Court to designate a new weekly legal advertising journal. Mr. Graham moved a postponement for the present. Carried.

Revising the charter for a bridge over the Ohio from West Pittsburgh and Temperanceville, at Saw Mill Run to Allegheny city. Passed.

Incorporating the Diamond Savings Bank of Pittsburgh. Passed with an amendment by Mr. Evans, striking out the clause authorizing more than the legal interest.

Supplement for the Allegheny county prison, authorizing Western County Commissioners to contract with the Allegheny work-house for the keeping of convicts where the terms are not more than sixty days. Passed.

Extending the act of 1863 for the draining of wet and sprouty lands to coal and other mines in Indiana county. Passed.

Fixing the rate per cent. of borough tax in East Conemaugh, Cambria county, at ten mills. Passed.

Repealing constables' returns to courts in Fayette county. Laid over, Mr. White opposing.

Incorporating the Fusyania Tea Importing Company of Pittsburgh. Passed.

Conference on Salary Bill.

The House was not in session. The Joint Committee of Conference on the Allegheny salary bill will probably not meet till Monday evening.

Vacating portions of Lect's and Mason's lanes in Beaver county. Passed.

Making the rate of interest of loan by the Fourth ward school directors of Allegheny City eight per cent., and exempting the same from State taxation. Passed.

Authorizing the Liberty School district, Pittsburgh, to borrow fifty thousand dollars, sell all real estate not necessary to hold, and levy a special annual tax of five thousand dollars for building purposes. Passed.

Authorizing the City Superintendent of Common Schools of Pittsburgh to hold five annual Teachers' Institutes of five days each, instead of one annual institute.

HARRISBURG, February 24, 1871.

SENATE.

The Coal Freight Outrage.

Mr. Turner introduced a preamble and resolution reciting that the cheapness of fuel and coal are essential to the prosperity of the State and the citizens, and that the present railroad freights nearly doubled the price of coal to the consumer, resolving that the Attorney General be requested to furnish the Senate at as early a day as possible his opinion of the power of railroad corporations to charge these enormous rates. The rules were suspended and the resolution passed unanimously. This measure was submitted preparatory to action, if expedient, on the request of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association of Pennsylvania, for legislative enactment.

Constitutional Reform.

Mr. White presented a resolution making constitutional reform bills the special order for next Wednesday evening. After some debate Speaker Wallace announced that it would take two-thirds to suspend the orders, which were the private calendar.

Mr. Davis objected to the resolution, doubting the motive.

Mr. White urged the necessity of action. The resolution was defeated, the Democrats voting no, the Republicans aye.

Private Bills.

The following Senate bills on the private calendar were called up:

Changing terms of the Supreme Court for the Western and Northern Districts, in the former to the third Monday in September, to continue ten weeks; in the latter to the first Monday in September. Objected off by Mr Petriken.

Extending the Penn township road laws to Indiana township, Allegheny. Passed.

Authorizing the Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad Company to borrow two millions of dollars and issue bonds and mortgages, to procure the indorsement of the Northern Central and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Companies thereon, and authorizing said Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad to purchase additional real estate in the anthracite coal region. Passed.

Incorporating the Revolving Mould Board Plow Company of Pittsburgh. Passed.

Incorporating the Allegheny County Park Company. Laid over, on motion of Mr. Anderson, for one week.

Supplement for the Buffalo Valley Railroad, validating all past subscriptions, and extending the time three years. Passed.

The following House bills were considered: Extending the time for the completion of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh Railroad. Passed.

Supplement for the Monongahela Water Company, which authorizes an increase of capital to two hundred thousand dollars, and extends water mains to Ormsby, St. Clair, Allentown, Mount Washington, West Pittsburgh and Temperanceville boroughs, and Lower St. Clair, Union and Chartiers townships. Passed.

Incorporating the Allegheny Bank of Pittsburgh. Passed.

Mr. Graham had the vote on the bill passed yesterday, changing the name of the Pittsburgh Bridge Company to the Tripartite Bridge, etc., reconsidered and laid over.

Authorizing the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Railroad Company to sell its property and franchises to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Objected to by Mr. Duncan.

Authorizing the Western Pennsylvania Railroad to sell to the same. Objected to by Mr. White.

Authorizing the Columbia Bridge Company to sell to the same. Passed.

Mr. Rutan called up his Senate bill extending the Juniata county act of 1870, relating to appeals and transcripts from judgments of Justices of the Peace to Beaver county. Passed.

Mr. Petriken withdrew his objections to the bill changing the term of the Supreme Court in the western and northern districts, and Mr. White renewed the objections.

WHEELING, W. VA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WHEELING, W. VA., February 27, 1871.

The condition of the Wheeling Savings Institution is worse than was supposed on Sunday. A. C. Quarrier, the cashier, was arrested and committed to jail. The directors have made an assignment to Daniel Lamb for the benefit of the creditors, and the bank was closed this morning. A large amount of United States bonds and other securities which were deposited in the vault for safe-keeping by different parties have been abstracted. It is believed the capital stock will be all lost, and that the depositors will lose heavily. Many families are ruined.

[By Associated Press.]

WHEELING, February 27.—The Wheeling Savings Institution, which has enjoyed the confidence of the community for many years, went into liquidation. This morning the bank was closed and its assets delivered to the custody of Hon. D. Lamb, trustee. Its liabilities are stated at $150,000. There was between $50,000 and $55,000 belonging to the city sinking fund on deposit, and many private individuals and workingmen have all their savings there. The capital stock of the institution is but $100,000. A. C. Quarrier, the defaulting cashier, is now in jail. The city has been terribly excited over the affair since Saturday evening. Mr. Quarrier has turned over all his personal property and effects, bonds, policies of insurance, stocks, furniture, &c.

JAMESTOWN, PA.

A Brakeman Has Both Legs Crushed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
JAMESTOWN, PA., February 23, 1871.

A brakeman on the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad by the name of George S. Peasly, in making a shackle here last night, was run over by one truck of an empty coal car, breaking both his legs. The doctors think he will live.

For Additional Telegraph, see Second Page.

THE *World* is in as pitiable a plight as a person afflicted with scorfula. It is constantly breaking out in a new place. It tried its utmost to sink the San Domingo Commission to the bottom of the sea, failing in which it now lugubriously exclaims "what a commentary upon the condition of our navy is afforded by the fact that the absence of any news from one of its vessels, even for a few days, gives rise to immediate fears for its safety." Poor dear *World!* can nothing be done to cure its chronic melancholy? What a commentary upon the condition of the editorial staff of that journal is afforded by the fact that the absence of any news from one of its "gifted associates" gives rise to instant fears for its safety. Try a bottle of soothing syrup, dear.

"So much the worse for the facts," exclaimed Talleyrand, when a friend showed him how completely they subverted a certain pet theory which he had long held, "the theory is correct." The Democracy of Michigan met in convention a few days ago for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and two candidates for the regency of Michigan University. They thereat passed a resolution which disapproved and denounced all partisanship in judicial offices. Having done this the convention proceeded to make a partisan nomination, and wound up by the passage of another resolution declaring that "the Democracy of Michigan will, under all circumstances, maintain an effective party organization." As Squeers said, "here's richness."

THE reported loss of a cargo of provisions, a donation to the French, is incorrect. The steamer Zoe sailed from New York about a week ago with a cargo on private speculation and was totally wrecked near the entrance to Halifax Harbor. The speculators and underwriters, not hungry Frenchmen, are the losers.

THE PROPOSED FEE BILL.

Meeting of the Law Association—The Report of the Committee Appointed to Prepare a Fee Bill—Views of Members of the Bar.

The bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. White, for the purpose of working a reform by correcting some, at least, of the many abuses in and about the county offices, having failed to become a law, owing perhaps to objectionable features, the members of the bar of this county resolved to prepare a bill, if possible, that would meet the demands of the public in the matter of reform, and at the same time be free from the objections urged against Mr. White's bill. For that purpose a meeting of the law association was held, and after a full expression of the views of the members on the matter a committee was appointed to prepare a bill to be submitted at a special meeting Saturday, called for the purpose.

The Association convened at two o'clock, and was called to order by the Chairman, Maj. A. M. Brown; J. E. McKelvey, Esq., acting Secretary.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The President stated the object of the meeting, and called upon the Committee for the report.

Mr. Lucas asked a few minutes indulgence.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

Mr. C. H. Fetterman moved a suspension of the rules for the consideration of other business. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Fetterman from the committee appointed to prepare a bill relative to mechanics' liens, presented the report of the committee, accompanying which was a draft of a bill providing that all sub-contractors, or persons furnishing material for the construction of any building, be required to give notice to the owner of said building within fifteen days after the labor is performed or materials furnished, of their intention to hold the building liable for such labor or material by mechanics' lien.

Mr. Bell urged some objection to the bill and at his motion the consideration of it was postponed for one week.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FEE BILL.

Mr. Lucas, chairman of the committee appointed to prepare a draft of a Fee bill, stated that the committee had not time to prepare a written report giving their reasons for the changes recommended by the bill they would present, and he would ask leave of the Association to present such report at a future meeting of the Association. It would be seen that the committee have not interfered with the fees in the offices of Register, Clerk of the Orphan's Court, Treasurer, District Attorney for the reason that in neither of those offices, particularly in the Clerk of the Orphan's Court and Register offices do the officers receive a fair compensation for their services, and the fees could not be interfered with unless it was to increase them, which the committee did not think advisable so long as good men were willing to do the work for the present fees.

THE PROPOSED BILL.

Mr. Lucas then proceeded to read the bill recommended by the Committee, as follows:

An Act to fix and regulate the fees to be received by certain county officers of the county of Allegheny, and to regulate the publication of notice of sheriff's sales and other legal notices in said county.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, &c.*, That from and after the first day of December next the fees to be received by the several officers hereinafter named shall be as follows, and not other or greater fees; that is to say:

PROTHONOTARY'S FEES.

The fees of the Prothonotary of District Court and Court of Common Pleas of said county of Allegheny shall be as follows:

Upon each writ, entry of judgment on bond, or by confession, amicable action, mechanics or municipal lien, appeal from justice, transcript of judgment of justice, bill in equity, and on any other petition or original proceeding requiring an appearance docket entry	$1 25
On each suit, or proceeding settled, discontinued or satisfied at or before issue or judgment by default, including all argument list services that may be thereon with satisfaction thereof	1 50
On each case tried by jury and determined by judgment, including satisfaction	2 50
On each case removed by writ of error to Supreme Court, including return an additional	1 00
On each writ of fieri facias, Testatum fieri facias, or capias and satisfaciendum	50
On each writ of Haberi facias, Possessionem, Lebari facias, Vnditioni exponas	75
For entering satisfaction of any judgment or decree not hereinbefore provided for	50
On each proceeding for divorce, charters of incorporation, benefit of insolvent laws, and against lunatics and habitual drunkards, for all services thereon	2 50
Taking recognizance in bail for stay capias case, or for dissolving attachments, which includes filing of bonds	1 00
Issuing subpoena under seal	25
Issuing attachments for jurors or witnesses under seal, each writ, certificate of any kind with seal of one court	50
Certificate requiring seal of both courts	1 00
Every search where certificate is not required	25
Copying or engraving any record, for each page of legal cap	30
Entering acknowledgements of Sheriffs' deeds, including of certificates	1 00
Furnishing list of liens, above certificates for each judgment	20

SHERIFF'S FEES.

The fees to be received by the Sheriff of the said county shall be as follows:

For serving each summons, capias, scire facias, replevin, foreign or execution attachment, subpena in divorce, summons in partition, citation or rule, and for executing any bail piece, landlord against tenant, process, or order of court, attachment against witness or for contempt, in addition to mileage	1 00
Each defendant, beside the first	50
Mileage for each mile actually traveled	6
Executing fieri facias, testatum, fieri facias, haberi facias, levari facias, venditioni exponas, or retorno haberido, each	1 00
Summoning jurors for inquisition, taking inquisition and return	4 00
Where more than one writ against same defendant before inquisition, each	2 00
Executing writ and order of partition or valuation, including serving jury and return, each day, beside mileage	2 00
For return of *Nulla Bona, Larde Venits*, or *non est inventum*	40
Deed for sale of lands to be paid by the purchaser	2 00
Receiving and paying money to plaintiff or his attorney recovered upon any process, decree or order of Court, by sale or otherwise, for every dollar not exceeding five hundred in addition to fee for executing writ	1
Any sum exceeding five hundred dollars and not over one thousand, inclusive of one per cent. on the first five hundred	6 00
Any sum exceeding one thousand and not over five thousand	10 00
Any sum exceeding five thousand inclusive of the above	15 00
Fee on every criminal case in Quarter Sessions Court, whether paid by the prisoner or county	1 00
Fee on every case in Oyer and Terminer	2 50
Fee on commitment to the county jail for any criminal matter	50
Executing death warrant	15 00
Commission on fines, per dollar	03
Removing insane person to Lunatic Hospital or convict to Penitentiary, Work House or House of Refuge, including expenses incurred	2 50
For services in drawing and summonsing a competent number of jurors for the several courts each year, and return of venue to be paid by the county without mileage	1,200 00
Advertising general or special election	2 00
Taking any bail bond, including replevin, attachment bond, or any other indemnification to be furnished	1 00
For selling real estate under decree or order of any court for any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for each dollar	1
Any sum exceeding five hundred and not over one thousand dollars	6 00
Any sum exceeding one thousand and not over five thousand	10 00
Any sum exceeding ten thousand and not over ——	15 00

FEES OF CLERK OF COURTS.

The fees to be received by the Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery, and of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for said county, shall be as follows:

For all services in any one prosecution in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, where a true bill is found, including all stationery, swearing jury, entering verdict and judgment thereon	$4 00
For all services relating to one prosecution in Court of Quarter Sessions, where true bills are found, including stationery, taking and forfeiting recognizances, entering motions and rules, swearing jury, witnesses, entering verdict and judgments	3 00
Where bills are returned *ignoramus*	1 00
All services in cases of surety of the peace, including subpoenas on the part of the commonwealth, and for taking recognizance	1 00
All services in each road or bridge view or review, including entering return and confirmation thereof	3 00
For all certificates with seal of Court	50
Receiving and entering constables' return, to be paid by the county	1
For all subpoenas not hereinbefore provided for	25
For all attachments	50
Entering appeals from justices	50
In all applications for licenses, whether granted or refused, including stationery, certificate, advertising, and all services thereon—besides the fee now collected for the State and county—to be paid on filing petition	3 00

RECORDER'S FEES.

5. The fees to be received by the Recorder of Deeds in and for said county shall be as follows:

For services for recording mortgages, including State tax	$2 00
For recording charters, including State tax	2 00
Recording any deed, including State tax	1 75
Recording power of attorney	1 00
Recording any papers not hereinbefore provided for	1 00
Certificate and seal	50
Entering satisfaction	50
Taking acknowledgments, each person	25
Every search, where no certificate is required	50
List of mortgages, in addition to certificate and seal, for each mortgage	25

CORONER'S SALARY.

The Coroner shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

FEE PRICES TO BE KEPT POSTED UP.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that it shall be the duty of each of the several officers, hereinbefore named, to procure, and keep posted up in a conspicuous place or places, in his office, one or more printed copy or copies, of the bill of fees which such officer is authorized and allowed, by the provisions of this act, to charge for the various services performed, or to be performed, by him, in the execution of the duties of his office, and the same to renew whenever they become indistinct, as to afford full opportunity for all persons interested therein, to examine the same and to compare the fees charged by such officer, with the said bill of fees; and if any such officer shall neglect, or refuse to keep posted up at all times, at least one bill of fees as aforesaid, which shall be clearly distinct and legible, or if any of the said officers shall receive from any person or persons, any greater fee or fees for any service or services performed, or to be performed by such officer or officers, in the execution of the duties of his or their office or offices, than is or are authorized and allowed by the provisions of thisact, every such officer so offending shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay five hundred dollars, one-half thereof to the party aggrieved, and the other half to the said County of Allegheny, for the use of the workhouse thereof: which said penalty of five hundred dollars shall be sued for, and recovered in the same manner as debts of like amount are now recoverable by law.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That until the time specified in the first section of this act for the commencement of the operation thereof, the several officers hereinbefore named shall be entitled to demand and receive the same fees as are now allowed by the fee bill in force within the said county of Allegheny, to be charged by the said officers respectively, and shall perform the same duties, and be subject to the same penalties which are specified and provided for in the second section of this act.

THE COUNTY AND SHERIFF'S PRINTING.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the county of Allegheny, within thirty days after the passage of this act, and on the first Monday in January in each year thereafter, to give public notice that he will receive sealed proposals at his office for and during the period of ten days next ensuing such notice, for printing and publishing the advertisements of Sheriffs' sales, and all other legal notices pertaining to the business of the courts and the various county offices, which proposals shall state the rate *per folio* of one hundred words (and in a like proportion for any greater or less number of words) at which the bidder will do the work, which advertising shall be done in the ordinary advertising type, and the said Comptroller shall award the contract of publishing such advertisements of Sheriff's sales and other legal notices, to the lowest and best bidder. *Provided*, that in awarding said contract, the said Comptroller shall be required to award the same to some established paper printed and published within the City of Pittsburgh. *And provided further*, that in the event of any of the Courts of Allegheny County designating, by general or special order, any paper in which the publication of any legal notice or advertisement is to be made, such paper shall not be allowed or paid any higher rate for such publication than that fixed by the contract which shall have been awarded by the said Comptroller for the current year.

The report was received.

A motion to approve of the bill as reported and request its passage, elicited some discussion.

Mr. C. B. M. Smith inquired what would be the ratio of increase or reduction of the fees from the present bill.

Mr. Kennedy replied that the proposed bill contemplated a reduction of over fifty per cent.

Mr. Marshall favored the principle upon which the bill was based, but thought there might be some improvement in some of the details. He was not familiar enough with the existing fee bill to act intelligently in the matter and would, therefore, move to postpone action on the bill for one week and that the bill be published in the meantime.

Mr. D. W. Bell favored the motion to postpone, as he thought some amendment might be inserted relative to advertising sheriff's sales. He did not see the use of publishing a detailed description of property in an advertisement of a sheriff's sale. The bill as reported was, however, much better than the existing one in that respect.

Mr. Robb, member of the Legislature, rose and entered into a lengthy defense of his action on Mr. White's bill, and hoped that this association would agree upon some bill that would satisfy the public and meet the ends of justice. He was determined to have a bill of some kind passed before the close of the session, and he believed that the association were better able to prepare a bill from their knowledge of the affairs of the county offices than could any member of the House.

Maj. A. M. Brown, (Vice President Baily in the Chair) was in favor the present bill, but did not know that it was perfect and would not, therefore, oppose postponement. He was opposed to giving the officers fixed salaries but favored a reduction of the fees to such a standard as would leave them fair compensation for their labor. The proposed bill provided that the Controller advertise for proposals for the Sheriff's printing, and unless it might be so construed as to hold the county liable for such printing, he proposed the following as an amendment to section four:

"*Provided*, however, that the county shall not be liable in any event for the cost or expense of such advertising."

The amendment was accepted.

Mr. Pollock desired to know if the bill presented by Mr. White, of the House of Representatives, which was now in the hands of a conference Committee, could be held back by said committee until after Saturday.

Mr. Robb, a member of the committee, was interrogated and replied that he did not know positively. He would use his endeavors to have it withheld, but hoped the association would consider the present bill at an earlier day if possible.

Mr. Lucas then moved, as an amendment to Mr. Marshall's motion, that the consideration of the bill be postponed until Wednesday next, at three o'clock.

The amendment was adopted, and the Association adjourned to meet Wednesday at three o'clock.

From the feeling manifested by the members of the Association, the bill will most probably be approved as presented. There may be some slight change as to details, but no material alterations will be made.

THE CATTLE ON A THOUSAND HILLS.

Herds of Wonderful Size in Texas—3,800,000 Cattle Roaming Over 152,000,000 Acres—The Trade Only in Its Infancy—The Vast Territory of the West Becoming too Small—How to Get Rich.

[Rocky Mountain Letter to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Texas alone has 3,800,000 cattle, divided into 950,000 beeves, 950,000 cows and 1,900,000 young cattle. The plains on which these cattle roam contain about 152,000,000 acres of ground. The principal pasturages are on the Neuces, Rio Grande, Guadalupe, San Antonio, Colorado, Leon, Brazos, Trinity, Sabine and Red rivers. The cattle are owned by scores of ranchmen, each one of whom has from 1,000 to 75,000 head. On the Santa Catrutos river is a ranch containing 84,132 acres. It is owned by *one man*, Richard King, and has on it 65,000 head of cattle, 20,000 horses, 7,000 sheep and 8,000 goats. This immense number of live stock requires 1,000 saddle horses and 300 Mexicans to attend and herd it. Ten thousand beeves are annually sold from the ranch, and 12,000 young calves branded. There is another ranch on the San Autanio river, near Goliad, which grazes 40,000 head of cattle, and brands 11,000 head of calves annually. Mr. O'Conor, the owner of this ranch, sells $75,000 worth of stock each year, and his herds are constantly increasing. In 1852 he began cattle raising with 1,500 head, and his present enormous herds and wealth is the result of natural increase. On the Gulf, between the Rio Grande and Neuces, is a ranch containing 142,840 acres and owned by Mr. Robideaux. It is on a peninsula, surrounded on three sides by water, and, to inclose the other side, has required the building of thirty-one miles of plank fence. Every three miles along the fence are houses for the herders, and enormous stables and pens for the stock. There is grazed in this inclosure 30,000 head of beef cattle, besides an immense number of other stock.

A ranch on the Brazos river contains 50,000 head of cattle, 300 horses and 50 herders. John Hitson, the owner, drives 10,000 cattle to market annually. Ten years ago he was a poor farmer in Tennessee, but, selling his land and going to the Brazos, he succeeded by dint of hard labor in getting together sixty cows and nine brood mares, when he went to raising stock. He has now 50,000 head of cattle, worth at least $150,000, and he is still only forty years old. This man is establishing a stock ranche on the South Platte, in Nebraska, where he now has 5,000 head of cattle, and next spring will bring in 10,000 more.

There is a ranche on the Concho river, Texas, where, I am told, one man owns 70,000 head of steers and milch cows.

The best grazing counties in Texas are those of Throckmorton, Stevens, Jack Young, Callahan, Coleman, Brown, Torrent, Elrath, Camanche, Palopinto, Hitt and Johnson. These counties lie along the Rio Grande, Neuces, Guadalupe, San Antonio, Colorado, Leon, Brazos, Trinity, Sabine and Red rivers. The stock from these counties are driven to the Gulf in great numbers, where they are slaughtered, packed in steamers or put on alive and shipped to New York, Boston and other Northern markets. A great many cattle are driven North on foot by way of Abilene, Kansas, and Schuyler, Nebraska. Some follow the Pecos and pass into Arizona and California; others keep along the Arkansas to Bent's Ford, thence across Colorado over the Black Hills and into Wyoming and on up into Utah, Montana, Nevada and Idaho. There are some drivers whose names I cannot mention, but the whole number of cattle brought North overland from Texas during the year 1870 did not fall short of one hundred thousand head. Of these 20,000 went to Montana, 8,000 to Utah, 8,000 to Nevada, 9,000 to Wyoming, 10,000 to California, 11,000 to Idaho, and 30,000 to Colorado and New Mexico. The amount of money handled along the base of the mountains in transferring this stock was over $1,250,000. At Abilene, the great Kansas cattle market, over 200,000 head were handled. The shipments in September reached 60,000 head, and in October nearly 75,000 head. This immense trade may be estimated when it is stated that it took one hundred and eleven cars per day to transfer the stock, and one bank in Kansas City handled $3,000,000 cattle money. In Nebraska the cattle trade with the South is just beginning; yet last year 27,000 head changed hands at Schuyler, and the First National Bank of Omaha handled $500,000 in consequence of this trade. It is likely the trade at Schuyler in 1871 will reach 100,000 head of cattle, and it will require $1,500,000 to carry it on.

Large as the cattle trade may seem, it is as yet in its infancy, not only in Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, on the Platte, but throughout the United States. The rapid increase of our population, both from foreign and domestic sources, demands a corresponding increase of food, and at present there is no product of cattle that is anything like equal to the demand. Beef can be raised on the plains, and delivered, at six cents per pound, and until that is done there need be no apprehension of crowding the cattle market. That beef can ever be had in our day so cheap as six cents does not seem probable, and yet even at four and a half cents per pound large fortunes can be made in cattle breeding. It is only on the limitless plains, where land is of little or no value, that stock can be raised to great advantage. But even the plains, boundless as they may seem, are fast disappearing before the advancing waves of population. Texas, the great cattle hive of the country, has, during the past year, received 300,000 settlers, and already cattle growers there feel that they must soon look elsewhere for untrammeled ranges. A few more years like the past—a few deductions of a million acres of pasture lands in a single season, and Texas will be no more of a grazing State than New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio. Yet compare these States, and how do they stand now? New York with her settlements two hundred and fifty years old, and a population of 4,000,000, has 748,000 oxen and stock cattle; Pennsylvania, with over 3,000,000 people, has 721,000; Ohio, with 3,000,000 people, has 749,000; Texas, with 800,000 people, has 3,800,000 cattle alone.

The great Platte Valley has over 8,000,000 acres of rich pastures, but how long will these acres remain grazing grounds? The Union Pacific Railroad has already divided these lands from their eastern to their western extremity, and towns and villages are springing up everywhere along its iron rails, and farms are being opened on every side of them. It is no exaggeration to say that the population of the United States before the close of the present century will probably reach 100,000,000 of people. Then there will be no West to settle up, no great stock ranges, but farms and cities and cities and farms everywhere. I predict that those men who begin now by raising cattle on government lands and are wise enough to buy a portion of these lands as soon as they are offered for sale, will find before they die that these lands will be worth more to them than their herds ever could have been. Your great Ohio Senator, Benjamin Wade, once said that he believed "within the present century every acre of good land between the Missouri river and the California coast will be worth fifty dollars in gold." Wild as this declaration at the time seemed, it has already been realized in many portions of Nebraska, and is likely to come true in all our States and Territories west of the Big Muddy. Great, then, as are the fortunes which are being made in cattle, still greater will be the fortunes made in land. Those who are wisest will make all they can on their cattle, and the moment the lands are for sale buy all they can get, even if they have to sell a part of their herd to pay for the lands. The homestead law precludes the possibility of getting much land in one body, but by buying out settlers at fair prices, sufficient grounds for grazing purposes may be had for many years yet.

* * *

WHETHER San Domingo becomes a portion of this country or not, its history to the present time will remain the most remarkable of any country of similar extent. There is, perhaps, no other piece of territory of equal limits on the surface of the earth that has been so frequently drenched with human blood, growing out of the ambition of rival nations and rival chieftains to obtain possession of its Government. Alternately in the possession of Spain and France, its population has been decimated by tyranny and oppression, until they now number less than 200,000, of all colors, while more than two hundred years ago they exceeded 1,000,000, of whom over 450,000 were African slaves. It was from the introduction of slavery that the downfall of the island first commenced, the immense wealth reaped by the planters from the sweat and toil of their slaves exciting the cupidity of rival chieftains until their contentions destroyed the value of that which they coveted, and the slaves finally rose against their oppressors and proclaimed a republic.

* * *

PITTSBURGH may be supposed to have some interest in the question: Can smoke be consumed profitably? "This question," says the Sheffield, England, *Independent*, "so important to manufacturers, would appear, by what transpired at the Dewsbury Court House, on Friday, to be settled in the affirmative. Two Mirfield firms had been summoned for permitting the issue of dense smoke from their mill chimneys, so as to be a nuisance. Convictions took place, and the defendants were ordered to abate the nuisance within three months. To show that this would involve no pecuniary loss, Mr. J. B. Greenwood, the presiding magistrate, read from the bench the report of the Directors of the Sowerby Bridge Flour Society to the shareholders, for the half year ending 31st December last. The Directors stated that they had expended £460 in an apparatus which not only effected the consumption of smoke, but enabled them to grind 3,150 packs of flour (theirs being a corn-mill) more than they did in the preceding half year, and saved them in fuel no less a sum than £123."

PEOPLE WILL TALK.

You may get through the world, but 'twill be very slow,
If you listen to all that is said as you go;
You'll be worried and fretted, and kept in a stew,
For meddlesome tongues will have something to do,
 For people will talk.

If quiet and modest, you'll have it presumed
That your humble position is only assumed;
Your'e a wolf in sheep's clothing, or else you're a fool,
But don't get excited, keep perfectly cool,
 For people will talk.

If generous and noble, they'll vent out their spleen,
You'll hear some loud hints that you're selfish and mean;
If upright, honest and fair as the day,
They'll call you a rogue in a sly, sneaking way,
 For people will talk.

And then if you show the least boldness of heart
Or a slight inclination to take your own part,
They will call you an upstart, conceited and vain;
But keep straight ahead, don't stop to explain,
 For people will talk.

If threadbare your dress, or old-fashioned your hat,
Some one will surely take notice of that,
And hint rather strong that you can't pay your way;
But don't get excited whatever they say,
 For people will talk.

If you dress in the fashion don't think to escape,
For they criticise then a different shape;
You're ahead of your means, or your tailor's unpaid;
But mind your own business, there's nought to be made,
 For people will talk.

Now, the best way to do is to do as you please,
For your mind, if you have one, will then be at ease,
Of course you will meet with all sorts of abuse,
But don't think to stop them, it ain't any use,
 For people will talk.

OBITUARY.

Thomas H. Burrowes, LL. D.

Thomas H. Burrowes, LL. D., President of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, died at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Burrowes possessed a vigorous and highly cultivated mind, and did much in furthering the interests of the common school system in the State. He was also prominently identified with politics in the earlier part of his life, and was Secretary of the Commonwealth from December 15, 1835, to January 15, 1839, under Governor Ritner. In 1860 the late Governor Packer appointed him State Superintendent of Common Schools, which position he held until 1863, displaying eminent ability during his entire term.

Mr. Burrowes was the first Superintendent of Orphans' Schools in the State, having been appointed by Governor Curtain during the last year of his administration. He was also for many years the able editor of the *Pennsylvania School Journal*. In February, 1869, he was appointed to the Presidency of the State Agricultural College, in which capacity he served until his decease. Mr. Burrowes was a native of Lancaster county.

SAN DOMINGO CITY.

What it Has Been and Now Is—"The Metropolis of Decay."

Mr. Hurlbut, in one of his *World* letters, makes an historic sweep of the history of San Domingo City, down to the ludicrous fact of the present, as follows: It is a metropolis of decay, of departures, and of despair. Its name is associated with famous memories of famous men—but with their calamities only, their crimes or their catastrophes, not with their achievements or with their renown. The son of Columbus built it, but only in time to see it serve as the prison of his father and the pillory of his father's ungrateful King. Cortez walked its streets, but only as a discredited attorney, dreaming of glory and of gold. Under the threshold, broken and shattered now, of its one magnificent Convent of San Francesco—the most brilliant of the Conquistadores—Alonzo de Ojeda begged that his bones might be laid. Ruined in fortune and in health, the weary warrior came here to die, and to be buried "where all men's feet might trample on his tomb." Sir Francis Drake triumphed only to disgrace his victory by a wanton and wicked effort at destroying the helpless city. In all the long four centuries of its existence no really great deeds illumines its record. Its annals are less heroic than those of Portuguese Goa; its picturesque antiquity is as void of ennobling memories as the smug newness of Oshkosh or Omaha. There are desolated cities like El-Bara or Palenque, which borrow an awful eloquence from our utter ignorance of all that they once were, and vex us into emotion, like the sphinx, by their silence. But San Domingo has not that advantage. And yet it is impossible to sail into its half-savage harbor or to wander about among its battered and crumbling houses without recognizing in them a charm as peculiar as it is positive. I do not know what we could do with the city exactly if we should annex it. A port of commerce it can never again be on any extensive scale. It is almost too far from our shores to compete with St. Augustine as a winter resort. To rebuild it would be to annihilate its attraction; and if we could not rebuild it it would be uninhabitable to us. We might turn it into an university town and fill it with Latin professors; for after Pompeii no place that I have ever seen is so well fitted to illustrate the domestic architecture of the Romans. But, now that people talk gravely of abolishing classical literature and classical studies, this is not to be thought of, unless by way of making it a penal settlement for obstinate pagans who cling to the old curriculum. Some of our party have already pronounced it a penitentiary for others than pagan professors. When Senator Wade came out from the great ruins of the Convent of San Francisco, where hives of bees were busy in the corridors once paced by droning monks, and a bitch snarled savagely over her litter at the foot of what had been the altar of the Madonna, he reminded himself of all he had read about the hapless Indians, and exclaimed, "I have seen the retribution of the Lord."

A HEAVY WEIGHT.

Death of the Heaviest Man in Pennsylvania.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says: The death of Mr. John Boussum, of Schuylkill Haven, which occurred on Thursday night, has been the all-absorbing topic in this community ever since its occurrence.

John Boussum was born in Manheim township in 1819. In the year 1849 he entered the service of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and it is reported of him that shortly after so doing he met with an accident by the blast of a rock, which raised him in the air some distance, and injured him considerably in his descent. Shortly after recovering from this shock he commenced gaining flesh, and notwithstanding his frame was only of medium stature—about five feet ten inches—he soon pulled down 494 pounds on the scales with perfect ease, and has for many years been considered the heaviest man in Pennsylvania.

He has performed the duties of lock-tender at Schuylkill Haven for these many years, and was active and as supple as the majority of those who carried less than half his own weight of flesh, and has usually enjoyed excellent health. He has slept nightly in his watch-box at the canal lock, where on Thursday night, he closed his eyes in his last long sleep; and that, too, at his post of duty, where he was ever found in life. After his death it was found impossible to remove him from the watch-box without enlarging the door, and this was done by tearing nearly the whole end of the building, when he was removed to the collector's office, near by, where his remains were viewed by thousands of people from different sections of the country.

The coffin in which he was placed was made of very heavy plank, and securely fastened together with iron bands and braces to prevent the possibility of an accident while moving the corpse. Its measure, inside, was two feet nine inches wide across the breast, eight feet three inches around, and five feet eleven inches in length, being large enough to hold four ordinary sized men, with room enough for a half dozen small boys.

Deceased, at the time his death, weighed four hundred and sixty pounds, and knew that no hearse could be found large enough to admit his corpse, and previous to his death he requested that his remains should be taken to the cemetery upon a truck wagon, drawn by four white mules, which request was complied with. Eight pall-bearers found it very heavy work in handling the corpse.

SILVER IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Reported Discovery of an Ancient Silver Mine in Roane County.

A letter to the Bellaire *Standard* contains the following statements:

There is a good deal of excitement now in Roane county, W. Va., about a silver mine that was discovered in 1869, but not made known till lately. It was discovered by A. S. Hickel, owner of the land on which the mineral was found. He says as he was going through the wood he noticed a pine knot through the heart of a white oak tree, and thinking it to be a strange phenomenon of nature, examined it particularly, and found it to be Nature's work of art. This led him to believe that there was some valuable object to which this was a guide. He accordingly went in the direction indicated, and found another of the same description, and also on either side of the line was a stone buried in the grooves cut, the course of which bisected the courses of the pine knots. At the point of intersection is the mine, which has proven to be a rich silver mine to the satisfaction of the owner.

On examination we find that it has been worked at some time in the past. On the south side about twenty yards, is a sand stone about six feet square, with grooves cut in it running to a point. The rock has been burned on the top and not on the bottom, and is supposed to have been the bottom of the furnace. Cinders are found in great abundance, and picks nearly destroyed by rust were also discovered. About three hundred yards from the mine are over one hundred graves.

The veins of ore are in a triangular shape and are six feet wide and three feet deep; supposed to run to a point ten or twelve feet back. There are three kinds of ore, rose-color, gray and black mixed, specimens of all of which may be seen at the *Standard* office.

A company has commenced work and no doubt will make it pay. Fifty pounds of the ore were sent to Steubenville last week to Professor Filson, to examine and find out what per cent. it will yield. The excitement is almost as high in that section as it was at the discovery of oil. There is no land for sale for miles around, all thinking that it is a huge mass of silver.

If this should prove as they think, the Indian saying will be taken more account of in the future. They tell us that they could shoe our horses cheaper with silver than we do with iron.

The editor of the *Standard* says the specimens shown him have the appearance of pure silver.

CHRISTIAN BURIAL.

An Episcopal Church Organ on the Duties of Episcopal Clergyman.

The St. Louis *News*, which we understand is an authority in Episcopal Church matters, has an article on the duties of clergymen, suggested by the "little Church around the corner" affair, from which we quote as follows:

"The truth is, the popular mind is utterly befogged in regard to the subject, simply because it has such vague notions of what Christianity is, and what place the Church holds in the Christian scheme. A Christian is a person who has been admitted into the Church by baptism, and has not been excommunicated. He may be a good Christian or a bad Christian, just as a citizen of any temporal state may be a good or a bad citizen; but as in this case, a citizen is entitled to all the privileges of the state until he has been tried and convicted of crime, so in that, the privileges (and consequent duties) of a Christian belong to every baptized person, unless he is by lawful authority excommunicated. The church, uncharitable as it may seem to modern ideas of liberality, intends to make a difference between those within and those without, and orders that her burial service *shall not* be read over "any unbaptized adults, any who die excommunicated, or who have laid violent hands on themselves" (plainly because these last are self-convicted of murder).

"In such a case a clergyman has no option; he is not called on to pass judgment on the character of the deceased, but he is positively forbidden to use the burial office which the church has provided for her children, for any who are not her children. What is a clergyman to do in that case? He may, *if he think best*, and most clergymen do, borrow or invent a service calculated to soothe the feelings of the bereaved friends and point them to the higher life; but he has no right to make the impression, so far as his action in such a case is concerned, that it is indifferent whether a man is or is not a member of the church of Christ on earth. It is an unpleasant thing to refuse such offices, whenever they are called for, and it may be hard, as in this case, to face the consequences of honestly following the conviction of one's conscience; but better endure anything else than belie in the face of Death the tremendous realities of Life. It is *not* all one whether or no a man dies "in the communion of the Catholic Church" and we ought not by our actions to seem to say that it is."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Boston *Advertiser*, in some remarks on the temperance movement in that city, truthfully says: "It is not the heavy-molded man, half deaf and half dumb, slow-paced in his movement and lonely in his habit, who is most apt to be overtaken by the appetite which is the most seductive of all. It is the wide-awake, intelligent, amusing, sensitive, social man, of quick temper and warm heart, who, partly because he does not easily say "No," and partly because in his enthusiasm of ten hours he uses up the vital power of sixteen, finds himself making use of stimulants which, before he has done with them, turn the tables and make a slave of him."

Some men find life unendurable if they cannot lay wagers. At Binghamton a favorate mode of winning "the drinks" is of a sharper to bet with a yokel that he can stand an egg on end "right out on the floor," and the yokel can't break it with a half bushel measure. The bet is taken and the fiend in human shape puts the egg precisely in the corner, and if you wish to know how it is yourself you would do well to try the experiment.

A court dress of the unfortunate French Queen, Marie Antoinette—an elegant royal purple of rare workmanship—is offered for sale in Charleston. The *Courier* says it was purchased after the execution by a gentleman who was at college at the time, and his parents planting in San Domingo. The Queen's wardrobe was put up for sale, and he purchased several pieces in relics. After his death they were divided amongst his children, and the court dress referred to fell to a daughter, who wishes to dispose of it to ameliorate her circumstances.

Last week a young lady in Lexington, Ky., received the following choice *billet doux*: "I saw you at shurtch last sundy nite, and I want tu form with you an Acquanetans. I am a man of good karicter, and git a celery of $500 per annum. Pleas address box, poost offs." The young lady returned this reply: "To the Young Man with the Bad Spell—The wish to form an acquaintance is not reciprocal. But if you will call at my house about 6 o'clock in the evening my brother will make your acquaintance with some first-class calf skin. Perhaps you would prefer making the acquaintance of our dog. He will take to you naturally. He always had a taste for calves."

The Cheyenne *Leader*, of February 18th, says: Recently a sample lot of ore was brought down from the iron mountain to be sent to St. Louis to be smelted, with a view of ascertaining its peculiarities and value. For certain reasons the lot has never yet been sent, but a few weeks since a thousand pounds was sent to J. H. Congdon, master mechanic of the Union Pacific shops at Omaha, to be smelted. The result fully justified the previous high expectation regarding it, the ore being found to contain four-fifth, or eighty per cent. pure iron, and that of the most excellent quality and fibre. Specimens were on exhibition here yesterday, and the iron, as shown, appears to possess the malleability of the precious metals rather than that of iron, and a toughness that is remarkable. Measures will doubtless be instituted at an early day for the full working of this wonderful deposit of wealth.

A marriage has recently been solemnized in Harrison county, Indiana, under the following extraordinary complications: Gustavus Marsh married Mrs. Judith Boothby. The father of Marsh, Wm. Marsh, killed St. Clair Young, Mrs. Boothby's grandfather. Mrs. Boothby's uncle, Stanley Young, killed her husband's father, Wm. Marsh. In addition, Mrs. Boothby's father, Col. Timberlake, was killed by one Henry Lowmyer. It is a matter of speculation what next chapter of calamity may be added to the family horrors. The contracting parties in the lately solemnized marriage are said to be very clever, well-disposed people.

On the 1st of January, 1870, there were in force in the United States 706,528 life policies, taken out in American life assurance companies. These policies assured the vast sum of $2,002,906,163.

A California correspondent thinks it is rather chilly there in winter, and says that in February, he has worn more clothing than he was accustomed to at St. Paul, Minnesota, with the thermometer thirty-five and thirty-six degrees below zero, and yet was cold.

The most extraordinary committee yet appointed at Washington, was by Secretary Boutwell, who designated three gentlemen and *one hundred and ten ladies* of the Treasury Department to examine the Note-Printing Bureau and report upon its condition. Their report was entirely favorable.

For housekeepers—To make a pure Orange county milk, New York style: Procure forty cans of milk, skim twenty-seven or twenty-eight cans, and then mix the whole together; color with a sort of tasteless refuse from the sugar refining, which gives the mixture a thick creamy appearance; then send to New York and sell the forty cans for pure milk, besides having six cans of cream to sell at $10 per can.

A "mere prairie-dog province" is the contemptuous language applied by the Buffalo *Express* to Manitoba. The New York *World* follows the same system of nomenclature when it calls St. Domingo "the land of monkeys."

Hotel keepers must learn that the day of high-priced hostelries is at an end. The tendency now is toward hotels charging but $2 or $3 per day, although increasing their comforts. People have got tired of paying $2 or $3 more, just for a little extra style.

Iowa is building a State Capitol and wishes to use stone from within her own borders for the edifice. Of course every locality thinks it can furnish the best material, and is jealous lest some other place should be more favored than itself in the matter. There is a lively time in consequence, and discoveries of unexcelled stone are numerous. Of the last, in Washington county, the local paper tells this wonderful story: "It is of a greenish color when taken out, and is easily worked, but on exposure it becomes as white as marble and so hard that ordinary tools make no impression on it. It is an eight foot vein. Frost and fire do not crack it, and when hardened only vigorous blows with sledges can break it."

The Minnesota legislature refuses to consider the bill removing the capital from St Paul to Kandiyohi. Probably on account of the name of the would-be capital.

With watch factories at Elgin, Hyde Park, Springfield and Rock Island, and some more projected Illinois will be able to supply the world. The Mozart watch factory has just been located at Moline, two miles south of Rock Island, on Rock river.

At New Orleans the Supreme Court has ordered the lawyers that no argument will be allowed to exceed thirty minutes in length. Putting a limit to legal loquacity is an unheard of proceeding, and the result of this singular experiment will be looked for with interest.

Five cases of American woolens, made wholly of American fleece wool, were sold on the 21st instant by a Boston house for export to Canada, there to be sold in open competition with rival British fabrics. The price obtained was exactly that at which 100,000 yards of the same goods have been sold to our own merchants since this year opened.

Elaborate experiments recently made by Professor Silliman upon the illuminating power of common coal gas, shows, first, that where it is important to obtain a maximum of economical effect from the consumption of a given volume of illuminating gas, this result is best secured by the use of burners of ample flow; and, secondly, that where a moderate light of equal diffusion is required over a large space, as in public rooms, it may be expedient to use numerous small jets. But when the maximum intensity attainable from a given volume of illuminating gas is desirable, large burners of large consumption are plainly preferable.

Capt. Harris, of the schooner C. A. Johnson, arrived at New York a few days ago with numerous dead wild ducks. The schooner was obliged to put into Hatteras Inlet, and there she remained wind-bound with many other coasters. The surface of the water was covered with myriads of wild ducks, whose discordant cries could be heard for a great distance. One day a wind arose, which moved with great velocity in a circular direction, but was confined to the inlet. The wild fowls were seized by it, their necks twisted, and their legs and wings broken. Thousands in a dying condition were in a few minutes strewn on the water. As soon as the whirlwind had subsided boats put out and the victims were secured. A steamer passing on her way to New York sent out its boats and shared in the spoils.

Scarlatina is said to be prevailing among the children of Brooklyn as a contagion, and on Thursday four children in one family and three in another were carried off by the disease. There is complaint that the physicians, instead of checking the disease, are trying to conceal the extent of its ravages.

A deputation of the Massachusetts State Legislature visiting the insane hospital, as they were walking through the corridors, were greeted with a salutation from one of the inmates, "Well, I declare, if here ain't the animals from Noah's Ark." The question now is, "Was she insane?" We should say, scarcely.

One would be apt to think that Boston has a larger proportion of native Americans in its population than any other large city in the country. Yet the census returns show that of its 248,866 population, 87,353 are of foreign birth, and 158,116 have parents of foreign birth, leaving only 90,750 more than one generation removed from the "old country."

"It is said," reports the Boston *Herald*, "that some four or five years ago the clerks employed in one of the banks that has recently suffered from defalcation applied to the directors for an increase of salaries. This request was not granted, but the clerks were told that if they needed more money they must *earn it outside*."

The money collected in Boston for the relief of the suffering French already amounts to $79,090.

The *Technologist* says: "One cord of wood cut and split fine and corded up beneath a shelter while it is yet green, will furnish more heat after it has become seasoned than two cords of the same kind of wood which has been continually exposed to the alternate influences of storms and sunshines."

The *Neue Fremden Blatte* of Vienna states: "A letter just received from Neisse, in Prussian Silesia, tells of the following awful calamity. It states that the French prisoners have been compelled during the cold weather to sleep in the country under small canvas tents, and it appears that the sufferings caused thereby have been intense. It appears from the writer's statement that over five hundred of the unfortunate men were recently frozen to death in a single night.

The amount of deposits in the various savings banks of the State of New York is $20,009,187 98, and the number of depositors about 60,000. The securities and investments amount to $20,773,083 42, while there is a cash surplus of $795,522 02.

Portland, Me., is very happy. It has three European steamers loading there, and steamers, too, that draw twenty-three feet of water, and yet come right up to the wharves. And as freight enough has accumulated there for two more, the little city turns exultingly to Boston, and asks why it should sneeze at the "natural seaport," when it cannot find freight enough to run one steamer a week.

The first Constitution of the State of New York, framed in April, 1777, and which was the work of such men as Robert Livingston, John Jay, James Duane and Gouverneur Morris, declared that every adopted citizen should abjure not only his civil but also his ecclesiastical allegiance to other powers.

STATE POLITICS.

The Williamsport *Standard* thinks that Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, who has been spoken of as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, is "too great a man to receive a nomination."

James Potts, Esq., of Fulton, and D. S. Elliott, Esq., of Bedford, have been elected Representative delegates to the Republican State Convention.

The Republican Committee of Washington county have named Capt. J. P. Hart and James R. Kelley, Esq., as delegates to the State Convention with instructions to support Dr. David Stanton, of Beaver, for Auditor General.

The Republican Executive Committee of Lawrence county elected Hon. John W. Wallace and Captain R. G. Dill delegates to the State Convention, with Hons. A. P. Moore and S. D. Clarke, the present Representatives of that county in the Legislature, as alternates. The committee pronounced a unanimous expression in favor of Constitutional Reform.

The Philadelphia *Age* says General Meade is spoken of in Washington as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1872, and that his position as a Pennsylvanian gives him a marked advantage; for the forecasters of the political horoscope all lay great stress upon the importance of carrying Pennsylvania in 1872. It must be conceded that General Meade would make a strong run in this State, and if his success may not be declared certain, his candidacy would render the success of any opponent, of any party, very uncertain."

The Indiana Republican County Committee met last Monday, and conceded the Senatorial delegate to Jefferson county. Colonel Dan. S. Porter and Daniel Rainey were appointed Representative delegates, with A. C. Boyle and Henry K. Dilts as alternates.

At a meeting of miners at Hyde Park, on Thursday last, resolutions were adopted declaring that the workingmen had failed to get justice at the hands of either of the two great parties of the present day, and recommending the holding of a convention to organize a workingmen's political party, to be independent of all other political organizations now in existence.

The Greensburg *Tribune* adds the name of General Thomas F. Gallagher to the list of candidates for Auditor General.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Republican State Central Committee, at the meeting in Philadelphia on Friday, were these: That Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., of Philadelphia, be appointed chairman of the State Central Committee, in place of the Hon. John Covode, deceased; that the Republican State Central Committee heartily indorses the action of the Republican members of the Legislature in supporting the bill pending for the calling of a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State; and, that we indorse the action of the Philadelphia members of the committee in opposing the passage of bills to govern the city of Philadelphia by commissioners to be named by the Legislature.

Of the canvass for nominations for Auditor General, "Invisible" writes to the Blair County *Radical* as follows: "It seems generally conceded that the candidate shall come from the western part of the State, and you can set it down that either Stanton or Allen will be nominated. However much the party differs on Auditor General, it seems to see the policy, if not necessity, of keeping the east free and untrammeled for General Hartranft for Governor next year. No interest seems to be taken in the Surveyor Generalship, and I wouldn't be surprised if Campbell is renominated. Unlikelier things than that have happened."

On Monday last the Perry county Republican convention elected Major George A. Shuman representative delegate to the State convention, and chose the following senatorial conferees: John A. Shearer, Duncannon; Isaac Wright, Newport; John D. Cree, Landisburg. No instructions were given.

At the meeting of the Mercer Republican county committee on Thursday, it was resolved to hold the county convention on the first Monday in June. A. S. Anderson, of Sharon, was elected senatorial delegate, and F. H. Braggins, of Mercer, and S. C. Koonce, of Clarksville, representative delegates to the State convention.

The Altoona *Sun* names Col. John C. Everhart, of Martinsburg, Blair county, as a suitable Democratic candidate for Auditor General.

Montgomery county has elected David Morgan, Esq., of Lower Merion, as Senatorial delegate, and Comly L. Jenkins, of Hatfield, and Gen. W. J. Bolton, of Norristown, to represent the county in the Republican State Convention.

The Brookville *Republican* nominates A. L. Gordon, Esq., for President Judge, to succeed Hon. James A. Campbell, whose term will soon expire.

A judge will be elected next fall for the judicial district embracing Cambria, Huntingdon and Blair counties. Already there are four Republican aspirants for the position in the field, viz.: Cyrus Elder and George M. Reed, of Cambria; John Dean, of Blair, and Judge Taylor, the present incumbent, of Huntingdon county. Thaddeus Banks is the only Democratic candidate thus far announced. The Harrisburg *Patriot* thinks if politics enter into the contest, a very close result may be expected.

Theo. Hill, Esq., has been selected to represent Lycoming county, as a delegate to the next Republican State Convention, and Captain Orwig, of Union county, as Senatorial delegate, subject to decision of conferees. Captain Orwig having already been chosen by Union county, his election by this county secures his appointment.

The Republican county committee of Venango met on Thursday, and determined to hold the primary meeting for the nomination of county officers, on Saturday, May 6th. The meeting also selected J. K. Broadhead, of Oil City, Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

STATE NEWS.

A new furnace is to be built at Birdsboro, Berks county.

The Croton Glass Works, New Castle, will resume work about the first of April.

Woodburn Greeley, a nephew of Horace Greeley, was killed while felling trees near Corry on the 22d.

The trial of Mrs. Catherine Goudon, for murdering her husband, closed in Bedford last week, a verdict of not guilty being rendered. The trial cost the county between $2,000 and $3,000.

The German Press Association of Pennsylvania will meet at Allentown on the 8th of March.

George W. Rouse was killed on Thursday, near Girard, Erie county, while cutitng timber.

Susan B. Anthony will lecture in Brookville on the 20th of March.

Ransom Miller, an old and respected citizen of Crawford county, died very suddenly at his residence in Mead Corners on Friday.

The Good Templars of Titusville, celebrate the 4th anniversary of their lodge, on the 13th proximo.

According to the triennial assessment, the real estate in Berks county is valued at $18,484,182.

A company of capitalists propose to erect a blast furnace in Greenville this spring.

Professor Edward Parrish has resigned the Presidency of Swarthmore College—the leading educational institution of the Friends. The resignation takes effect forthwith, and leaves the college for the present under charge of Professor Magill.

Our telegraphic dispatches of Saturday morning gave account of the killing of Judge Conyngham, of Wilkesbarre, at Magnolia, Mississippi. The late judge was about seventy-six years of age. He studied law in Philadelphia, under J. R. Ingersoll, and afterwards removed to Wilkesbarre, where, in course of time, he became a judge. He was on the bench for about thirty years. About a year ago he resigned, and on that occasion he was the recipient of handsome testimonials from members of the bar. He was a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was the father-in-law of the present Bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania. He was a leader of the Evangelical or Low church party and was President of several church associations, among them the American Missionary Society. He was still in excellent health, was strong and hearty, and gave promise of many years of usefulness to come.

MUSICAL ITEMS.

It is thought to be decided that Madame Parepa Rosa will resume her English opera campaign in this country next fall, with most of the principal members of her former company. Caroline Richings-Bernard will maintain her organization, and Miss Kellogg is said to be codtemplating the formation of a similar troupe. C. D. Hess and Fred. Lyster also talk of entering the field with distinct companies. There is not likely to be any dearth of English opera next season, whatever may be the prospects of Italian, French, and German.

Miss Kellogg will reappear in oratorio after Lent. She is to sing at the forthcoming New York and Brooklyn Philharmonic concerts.

Mr. Strakosch, it is now positively stated, will bring Adelina Patti to this country next year.

Vieuxtemps closes his engagement with the Nilsson troupe on the first of April, but will remain in this country until summer, making Boston his residence.

Agatha Backer, the young Norwegian lady pianist, who created so much enthusiasm at the Ole Bull farewell concert in Christiana, Norway, last summer, is about to visit Florence, after which she will come to this country.

Here is some interesting domestic intelligence from abroad. The London Musical *World* says: We extract the following from a letter sent to us from New York, by a correspondent of some twenty years standing: "A committee of gentlemen has been formed in the United States, for the purpose of establishing Italian opera on the same complete scale as the London establishments, for New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. Their operations are likely to extend to London. One gentleman, a 'dry goods dealer,' has contributed $50,000 as his share for guaranty; four other leading men of the town have promised liberal contributions."

A Brilliant Talker.

Colonel Forney's last chapter of "Anecdotes of Public Men" contains the following, in regard to the late George Washington Barton, of Lancaster, Pa:

He was the favorite of every social circle—was sought after for his wit, his scholarship, and his memory. Mr. Buchanan delighted to have him at his frequent dinner parties, and to introduce him to his distinguished guests as a prodigy. He read much and recollected everything, and thus acquired a style all his own. His declamation was peculiar to himself, but his English was exact and pure. Rich and figurative to a degree, it was always classic and correct. Some of his similes and outbursts if reported at the time, would survive like the best of Curran, Phillips, or Webster. He resembled Rufus Choate in astonishing rapidity of speech and in splendor of diction. How often I have regretted that his memorable passages were not preserved. The courts of Pennsylvania and the Democratic conventions resounded with his unparalleled eloquence, and when he reached San Francisco he leaped into a practice that promised to lead all others. His last speech in that city is still spoken of as one never equalled and never forgotten. I will not attempt to give an idea of one of the many I recollect, for fear of doing injustice to his very great talents. His respected widow, living in Philadelphia, has some of his MSS. in her possession, and will, I hope, soon present a memoir of her gifted husband.

* * *

PROFESSOR BLYDEN, of Monrovia College, in Liberia, has written to the New York Colonization Society that, for about 150 miles along the Niger river, there is a population numbering at least half a dozen cities who are negroes in race, Mohammedan in religion, under one government, speak the Arabic language, retain the Arabic sects, who write and publish manuscript works, and have very nearly as high a degree of culture as the Arabs of Beirut, in Syria. The district begins at the city of Misadu, about 350 miles east of Monrovia, and stretches eastward through the cities of Medina, Kankau, Fatah, Haned, Allahi, Yenni and Timbuctoo, from Boporo to Loudan. One of these learned native negroes from Kaukau recently visited the college at Monrovia, and followed the Arabic class with interest in its recitations, testing their readings by the manuscript originals which he had brought with him from Kankau. From him the information relative to the cities of the interior is obtained. Each city has its King, and some of these are under Mohammedan while others are under Pagan Kings. The field is considered an interesting one for the exertion of missionary influence.

PERSONAL.

Minnie Hauck, the cantatrice, has been re-engaged for two years at the Imperial Opera House in Vienna, where, as well as at St. Petersburg, she is quite popular.

At a great ball recently held in New York, the gentlemen wore most extraordinary costumes, according to the account of one "Jenkins," who tells of General Stewart L. Woodford and Mrs. Woodford, "attired in black silk, with elegant white fur capes;" of another gentleman and wife "in corn-colored silk;" of another "in black silk with white satin trimmings," &c.

The Empress of Russia has sent three magnificent sets of priestly habiliaments for presentation to the priests of the Greek Church in New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco. They are of the finest gold textnre, richly embroidered. Accompanying the robes are superb altar cloths.

Colonel William McMichael, formerly of General Thomas's staff, and correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, enjoys the distinction of being the first American in San Domingo history who was admitted to plead before the Supreme Court as principal council. The case was one of considerable importance, and he won it.

George F. Bristow, the American composer, has nearly finished a symphony cantata, "The Pioneer," illustrative of a journey across the prairies and of all the sorrows of such a journey, such as conflagration, storm and attack by Indians. The orchestral portion represents an Indian war dance. The vocal part consists of choruses, solos and duets, among them a woodchopper's chorus, fight with the Indians and final victory of the emigrants.

The little newly-born son of Marshal Bazaine, although born in Germany, was not born on German soil, his father having, by shrewd foresight, conveyed a long chest full of French earth into the land of captivity with his other baggage.

Mable Gray, one of the most noted members of the European *demi-monde*, who died recently in London, had brainless coxcombs and titled noodles by the score, in her erratic train. She was unusually handsome; had excellent taste; and had been well educated, speaking French and German fluently. At Hamburg and Baden-Baden she was conspicuous for her reckless betting and her showy equipages, and in Paris attracted great attention in the Bois and the Champs Elysees by the dazzling brilliancy of her *toilettes*. In the last six years she is said to have spent £150,000. The Prince of Wales was formerly one of the most devoted worshippers at her shrine.

The amount of money already raited for the Holland testimonial is $14,000. The expenses have been $2,000. The returns from Philadelphia are not yet included in the receipts. The disposition to be made of the Holland Fund, is, it is understood, to invest the money in United States Government securities, so that the widow will receive the interest during her life, while, at her death, the principal will be divided among the children who may then survive.

A private letter from the San Domingo Commissioners, says that Senator Summer has been writing letters to them against annexation, which contain such remarkable statements as to excite hearty laughter.

William Walter Phelps, of New York, has secured for Yale College the 6,000 volumes comprising the library of Robert von Mohl, the distinguished writer on political science, for many years professor at the University of Heidelberg and Tubingen, and now Ambassador of Baden at Munich.

Senator Schurz is also suffering from over-work, his eyes being so affected that he can neither read nor write except by daylight. He is now detained at home much of the time on account of the illness of his wife.

The New York "lion-hunters" are beginning to talk of a grand reception and ball to the English High Commissioners at the Academy of Music.

The "Stranger's Hospital," now nearly completed in New York, corner of avenue D and Tenth street, whigh has cost $150,000, is the individual enterprise of Mr. John H. Keyser, who also proposes to pay all the expenses of running it.

The King of Saxony has written an autograph letter, in which he urges that Her Majesty, Queen Augusta Louise of Prussia should be solemnly crowned Empress of Germany on the occasion of the imperial diadem being placed on the head of her husband, William, at the Prussian capital. Bismarck, however, is opposed to the proposition, and wishes to reserve the honor for the wife of His Royal Highness the Prince Frederick William, Princess Royal of England, after her complete accession to the throne of Germany as consort of the young Emperor.

Ben De Bar, proprietor of De Bar's, St. Louis and the St. Charles, New Orleans, has undertaken the management of the Theater Royal at Montreal.

Chicago has one good reason to claim greater moral excellence than Boston. While Jim Fisk's "Twelve Temptations" achieved a flat failure in Chicago, they are making money in the pious New England "Athens."

Referring to another promised visit from Henry Ward Beecher, the *English Independent*, organ of the British Congregationalists, says: He came in storm last time; now he will find the sunshine so bright that we almost fear the glare may be too much for him. We need not bespeak the heartiest welcome for such friends. Was it three or four English pulpits that Mr. Beecher found open to him eight years ago? The ministers who were then strong enough to ask this heretic and advocate of the North to preach to their congregations were few indeed, and terrible were the murmurs that arose among timid deacons and disontented pewholders when he did preach. We warn him beforehand now to bring two or three tall and faithful friends with him who have taken lessons at the White House on the advent of a new President, and know how to keep off the crowd of applicants who will beset him day and night with abject entreaties that he would preach in their pulpits, for schools, or soup-kitchens, or a new gallery. We should not be surprised if he was to receive a pressing note from Dean Stanley to preach in Westminster Abbey.

The English members of the Joint High Commission are described as follows: The party were all attired in traveling garments. The Earl de Grey is about five feet eight in height, of medium build, with a countenance sunburnt and adorned with a full sandy beard. Lord Tenterden is a small man, below the medium height, with a full, dark, glossy beard and moustache. The Viscount Goderich is a pleasant young fellow, and sports a goatee and moustache. Mr. Howard was Secretary to Sir Frederick Bruce at the time that the latter was Minister to the United States from England. In the appearance of none of the party is there anything at all striking or imposing. They are simply of pleasant countenances, which seem at the same time earnest and energetic. If nothing else, they look like men who will push a settlement of all the questions to be considered by them. Lord Northcote is another member of the commission, but he has not arrived yet. The Russia, which is on the way, has him on board.

MRS. C. C. BOWEN, formerly Mrs. Petigru King, has published a letter imploring protection from the persecution which her husband is subject to. In reference to her husband she says: "He had not concealed his antecedents from me. I knew that he had been an orphan boy, without relatives or friends, had drifted into the company of gamblers and prostitutes, and had lived their life until it had pleased the good God to lift him from the mire, and to stir within him the spirit of reformation and purification." In closing her letter she says the reason why the public ought to extend her relief, is that "the persecution takes every shape. Murder, arson, forgery and burglary are added to the charges of bigamy. The most ridiculously ghastly stories are gravely inserted in the newspapers by order of one person. Warrants are issued on his sole testimony again and again, and we shall be reduced to abject poverty by legal requisitions. My life is harrassed, my health undermined, my reason totters, and I lie at the mercy of a villian whose very countenance should inspire disbelief and mistrust."

A good anecdote is told of Captain Temple, of the United States steamer Tennessee. At the attack on Fort Fisher his ship took fire from a shell in the room next to the magazine. One of the little messenger tug boats was playing about the ship, and finally coming alongside, Captain Temple hailed her. "Aye, aye, sir, said the tug captain. "We are on fire," said Temple, "next to our powder magazine, and I thought it might possibly interest you to know that we are likely to blow up in about three minutes unless we get the fire under." The suddenness with which the tug captain rang four bells, and the tug plunged away on a bee line, was laughable in spite of the critical nature of the situation.

M. Pousen du Terrail died quite recently in Bordeaux, after a short illness. He was a popular and very prolific French novelist. His stories were contributed chiefly to the Paris *Moniteur* in the form of *feuilletons*, and the editor of that paper, M. Paul Dalloz, pronounced the funeral oration. M. du Terrail's habits of literary work were very peculiar. He arose regularly at five in the morning and retired at nine at night. All his novels were written between five and ten o'clock in the morning, and the rest of the day was spent in social life. One unacquainted with his habits would have taken him for an idler, and yet his extraordinary capacity for work and the early hour at which he completed his daily labor were well known by his intimate friends.

Mr. Fechter is playing in Cincinnati. Of him the *Enquirer* of Thursday says: He has but one face for all characters and for his scenic representations of all nations. His Spaniard, his Frenchman, his Dane are all unmistakably and helplessly Teutonic. The German is not and never can be lost sight of in his face, figure and gesture. "His "Claude Melnotte" of last evening was simply Fechter, played with the stop of the French lover on, in garments elegant or otherwise as the sense required, and with only a certain passionate force, energy of gesture, and electrical suddenness of manner and of pose which redeemed it from utter barrenness and won for him occasional bursts of applause and a call before the curtain.

A Portland paper is publishing what purports to be extracts from a diary kept by Hawthorne, when a boy of ten years, while he was spending some time in Maine. This is a paragraph: "This morning the bucket got off the chain, and dropped back into the well. I wanted to go down on the stones and get it. Mother would not consent, for fear the well might cave in, but hired Samuel Shane to go down. In the goodness of her heart, she thought the son of old Mrs. Shane not quite so valuable as the son of the widow Hawthorne. God bless her for all her love for me, though it may be some selfish."

Mr. Greeley delivered his lecture on "Wit" in Newark (N. J.) a few evenings since. Of it the *American* says: "To say then that his lecture on "Wit" was prosy, and that it indicated that the lecturer had but a blurred perception of this lively spirit, and that it really seemed as though such a subject was about the very last one, apparently, for him to have chosen, is only to point at the fact that Mr. Greeley, like every other prominent personage, is not a perfect man."

Froude, the English historian and essayist, will before long visit the United States prepared with three lectures embodying the most interesting material collected for his history of Ireland under the old penal Ante-Roman Catholic laws. Mr. Froude will be warmly welcomed in this country for his scholarship and distinguished conquests of authorship, as well as with a more personal interest from the fact that he has been one of the true and steadfast English friends of America.

President Grant has headed a list of contributions to a fund which the Congressional Temperance Society is now raising with $300. Vice President Colfax and Speaker Blaine follow with $100 each.

The London *Orchestra* says that it is reported that Mlle. Nilsson will return to London with a troupe from America to perform Italian operas, so that a third company may possibly be heard during the approaching London season.

Mr. James R. Gilmore, better known by the *nom de plume* of "Edmund Kirk," author of "Among the Pines," and other works, was married in Newark, N. J., on Friday, to Mrs. Amelia B. Burnet, widow of the late Stephen S. Burnet, formerly cashier of the First National Bank in that city.

The Cooper Literary Union celebrated the birthday of Peter Cooper, its founder, by accepting a gift of $150,000 from him.

The Chicago *Baptist Standard* says that another prominent Episcopalian clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Rylance, of St. James Church, has become so dissatisfied with Bishop Whitehouse and the High Church party, that he has, or will soon, sever his connection with the parish and withdraw from the diocese.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1871.

A FRENCH LESSON.

What kind of government is that of France at the present hour? Not imperial, for its last Emperor is a prisoner in the hands of an enemy and is repudiated by his own people; not a monarchy, for it has no king; not a republic, for a foreign military power holds the destiny of the country in its hand. It has, indeed, a Legislative Assembly, but even this, suggested by the invading enemy, is virtually under its surveillance. Has France any government? Scarcely more than the late Confederacy had after the fall of Richmond and the surrender of LEE and JOHNSTON; and what a prostration of power and desolation of territory it exhibits after only eight months of war, begun by itself.

It would be difficult to define the various emotions, with which the world is gazing at France, as a spectacle. It is easy to discover in the scene presented, a lesson that other nations may study with advantage. The current chapter of events is part of a serial story. If we look back to the other chapters, we may read, at the end of each, in small type, parenthesised—(to be continued.) And so, we way trace the story, until, through successive political revolutions setting up and putting down republics, and through ecclesiastical persecutions entailing slaughter and banishment on millions of France's best people, we reach the massacre of Saint BARTHOLOMEW and the dreadful reign of CHARLES, the Bloody.

Persecution on account of religious belief indicates moral debasement, in its very outset; and when it is protracted for generations, a wide-spread degeneracy in the moral tone of the people is the inevitable result. When it springs, not from sudden excitement of passion, but from a false principle adopted, it must be protracted if the power and the occasion exist together. People accustomed to participate actively in scenes of violence, or even to witness them, become affected, unavoidably, with those bad passions which are antagonistic to all legitimate government. And it requires but the lapse of time, under such miserable auspices, to make discontents, jealousies, suspicions, fears and insubordination, the epidemic malady. The case is all the worse if, as it long was in France, the common charities of society are menaced, if not extinguished, by persecution systematic and legalized, and indorsed by the religious approval of the majority.

The lesson for other nations to learn is plain, civil institutions embodying anything like popular liberty, depend for their efficiency and continuance, on the conjoined intelligence and morality of the people. Under these conditions, rights that are common to all the people will be respected by both Governments and citizens. Political party arrangements and feelings, that turn on civil questions, will not involve danger to the State nor detriment to the people; but will rather be a safety-valve—the change of party ascendancy warding off revolutions and the hopes and fears of such change operating as a wholesome stimulus and restraint on the respective parties in the right direction. Political party arrangements hinging on religious questions, and embracing an alliance of any sect in religion with any party in politics, have an entirely different character and produce results altogether different. This has been the bane of France. Ultramontanism or Romanism has been, with brief intervals, the dead weight that its politics has had to carry for three centuries. This has given control, in its civil affairs, to a power that was in two senses foreign—locally foreign, and not itself controlled by civil principles and considerations. Cardinal ANTONELLI is reported to have lately said, that if the new Emperor WILLIAM expects Germany to continue prosperous he must embrace the Roman Catholic religion and confess his errors, as FREDERICK BARBAROSSA did, at the feet of the Pope. The present wretched condition of France, under ultramontane politics, may be cited as a comment on this declaration.

THE *Post* is trying hard to make political capital out of a remark alleged to have been made by Senator ANDERSON about "Jew cormorants," in connection, as we remember, with pawnbroking. That paper greatly underestimates the intelligence of our Israelite fellow citizens, very many of whom are included among the most estimable and public spirited of our population, if it thinks it can create prejudice against Senator ANDERSON by causing the impression that he intended to reflect on that class as a whole. There are "Jew cormorants" as there are "Yankee sharpers," and so on; and when one refers to the fact the entire class or race is no more meant than the whole editorial fraternity would be if, to designate the editor of the *Post*, the phrase "unscrupulous editors" were used. There are good and bad in all races and professions: and it simply happens that the Pawnbroking business is mainly in the hands of a certain class, and that the practices of some of them do invite the criticism implied by the term "cormorants," a fact which those who are familiarly called "Jews" will generally admit. The attempts of the *Post* implies that as a whole they are a great deal worse than Senator ANDERSON described a few; for as between "cormorant" and a narrow-minded and ignorant set, capable of being appealed to after the manner of that paper, "cormorant" is preferable. It is the *Post* and not Senator ANDERSON that slanders the Jews.

THE *Congressional Globe* publishes the able speech of General Negley in favor of the joint resolution removing the obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio river.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

It was only a few days before this that the *Globe* published a speech which General NEGLEY has been circulating, purporting to have been delivered by him on the floor of Congress, in favor of repealing the Income Tax. The fact is, he not only never delivered the speech, but on the day it purports to have been delivered he *voted with the enemies of repeal, and when, too, if he had voted the other way repeal would have carried in the House.* Now the *Gazette* avers that General NEGLEY has delivered a speech in favor of removing the Cincinnati Bridge: but we demand the proof that he ever delivered any such speech, and we assert that the bridge men openly and confidently claim that they can have NEGLEY'S vote whenever they want it to carry their point. As a publisher of speeches he never made, and a voter in direct opposition to those speeches, General NEGLEY is a complete success. It would be difficult to name anything else in which he is. It is moderation itself to say that he is no credit to his district.

EIGHTEEN Senators and one hundred and twenty-one Representatives, holding seats in the present Congress, will retire to private life next Saturday. A number of these gentlemen have been elected to return home, because, among other reasons, of their persistent advocacy of that most obnoxious of all our forms of taxation, the Income Tax We no longer hope for the repeal of this unnecessary and unpopular imposition during the few remaining days of the present session, but the sentiment of the country against it is of so pronounced and unmistakable a character that we have a right to look for prompt legislation in respect to it from the incoming Congress. Meanwhile we hope that the gentlemen who have been notified to retire to the bosoms of their families will in their enforced leisure have time to learn the important lesson that, after all, it is the people who constitute alike the primary and ultimate sources of power, and that neither Secretaries nor Congressmen can with impunity disregard their known preferences.

CONCERNING the donation of $1,000, which the City Councils have made to the *Gazette*, it seems to us the *Dispatch* has said quite enough. It is not unusual, we believe, for the city to make donations, now and then, to needy objects; and though at times there may be a difference of opinion in making the selection the mantle of charity covers all mistakes, and be they great or small little should be said about them. In this case the gift has been made, not so much probably on account of the intrinsic worthiness of the object as the pitiousness and persistency of the appeal. We see this repeated almost every hour of the day by individuals in depositing pennies in the palms of woeful objects, not so much perhaps because of any belief on the actual worthiness of the beggar, as the difficulty one feels in resisting the appeal which his very woefulness makes to his sympathies. It is after all creditable to human nature that sympathy can be so awakened. Let the *Gazette* have the gift. It has begged long enough for it, and no doubt needs it.

THE County Convention, called to nominate delegates to the State Convention, met Tuesday, and selected Messrs. RUSSELL ERRETT and JOSIAH COHEN as Senatorial, and Messrs. JOHN PAUL, W. C. MORELAND, JOHN S. LAMBIE, CHARLES JEREMY, P. C. SHANNON, and ARTHUR HOBSON as Representative delegates. After some engineering and persuasion, and a considerable show of opposition, a motion was adopted instructing the delegates to support Hon. MILES S. HUMPHREYS for the position of Auditor General. It will be seen, by reference to the report, that no Committee on Resolutions was raised, and that the convention adjourned without expressing any opinion on any subject, general or local. But one of two things could have been done. The convention had either to reaffirm the resolutions of last August, upon which the party succeeded at the ensuing election, or repudiate them. As the convention embraced not a few who are opposed to reform, and it was doubtful which way the question would go, it was deemed best not to attempt any expression of opinion on the subject, and thus avoid throwing a firebrand into the convention. The public cannot help but draw a damaging conclusion from this failure, on the part of those claiming to represent the Republican party, to redeem their pledges. This was the only thing they could do, and they declined to do it.

WE published, Tuesday, the latest appeal of the Committee on French Relief for aid for prostrate France. We call the attention of our citizens to the matter. The widespread suffering of the French people is almost unexampled in the whole sad history of spoliation and destitution. The black shadows of Famine darken the whole land. The United States *Charge d'Affaires* in London telegraphs to the New York Committee that the necessities of the French nation are much more urgent than our people can imagine. The dictates of common humanity should in this instance be a sufficient incentive for prompt and generous action; but we are bound to France by no common ties. Pittsburgh has done something, but she has made no systematic, concerted effort. Let this be done, and at once. We have exhibited our sympathy with Italy; now let us supplement exalted sentiment with liberal deeds. We are not the less related to France in her sore affliction than to Italy in her hour of triumph. Let not our city, so often foremost in other works of tender charity, be last in this high work of compassion and love. The wounds of France cry to us with an hundred tongues. Now for Pittsburgh's answer.

AS THE Homœopathists not alone of Michigan, but of the Northwest, have joined direct issue with the "regular" profession in the contest for an equal share of recognition and control in the medical department of Michigan University, the fight has more than a local interest. The latest move is a bill in the Homœopathic interest now pending before the Michigan Senate. It provides for the appropriation by the State of $10,000 annually for four years, for a Homœopathic Medical College, to be located by discretion of the Regents, at such place as shall contribute most toward its endowment and support, the college to be under the supervision and control of the Regents, and to be a part of the University and owned by the State. The Homœopathists favor this scheme, and the University Regents, it is thought, approve it. Dr. C. J. Hempel offers $20,000 towards this object, and Dr. E. R. Ellis, of Detroit, says he is pretty sure of a like amount from one man there and half the sum another. The aim will doubtless be to locate the new medical school at Ann Arbor, thus to try the experiment whether two medical schools of different practice cannot flourish in the same University in the United States as well as in Germany.

THE Canadians still cherish the fond delusion that our St. Clair Ship Canal is theirs, and in the Dominion Parliament, on the 25th inst., Mr. Mackenzie moved for correspondence, etc., relative "to the canal built by the United States Government on Canadian terrritory, at the St. Clair flats, in Walpole Island." He had no doubt whatever that the canal was wholly in our territory, and that was the opinion of all navigators, whether Canadian or American, and also the opinion of General Meade. Sir J. A. MacDonald said the Government were well aware of the great importance attached to this question. The Government had taken steps in the matter, and were now in correspondence with Her Majesty's Government about it. That correspondence was not complete, and it could not be produced until complete. He hoped it would be complete the present session, but to produce it before being complete would frustrate its ob- [illegible] ject. But the motion prevailed, and [illegible] High Commissioner MacDonald will be expected to tell the Canadians just how it is that they are mistaken in this matter. Perhaps he will find it well to bring the subject to the notice of his colleagues of the Joint Commission.

NEW YORK is in doubt as to whether it can afford to start a public library, that may be even a feeble imitation of what Boston and smaller cities have. Although the metropolis has some great libraries, none of them are really free to the public. Well, the largest private library in the city, that of the late Thomas P. Barton, is now for sale, and the Young Men's Christian Association will give, of its own funds, $10,000 toward its purchase and manage it as a public library, if other citizens will contribute the additional sum necessary, $40,000. The library includes over 16,000 volumes, not including pamphlets. It was the result of years of painstaking and costly collecting, and among its treasures are complete sets of books which no other library in the country can boast of having. It is interesting to know whether the people that gave $15,500 to buy a diamond for a political trickster will do anything to aid this project.

THE Republicans of the Indiana House of Representatives, who resigned their seats, claim to have done so to prevent the Democrats from making all other legislation wait upon the passage of a partisan apportionment bill. The Republicans say that the Democratic majority forced their apportionment bill upon the consideration of the House, out of its regular order and by unfair rulings of their Speaker, indicating most unmistakably that it was given precedence over all other legislation. They declare that the Democrats sacrificed the most important bills in favor of this one, the constitutionality of which is doubtful, at the best. The attempt to pass it was in the face of fair warning from the Republicans that it could only become law at the cost of more necessary legislation. Unable otherwise to prevent the enactment of the measure, the Republicans resigned, believing that their constituents will approve their action.

IT would be a curious game, at which both side would win. Yet contesting a seat in Congress is just such a game. Whether a man gets the place or not, he is paid roundly out of the public treasury of course, for trying to establish his claim to be considered a public servant. Of course the successful aspirants draw their full salary and mileage, although the amount is not disclosed. Besides this the present Congress has bestowed $77,959 upon contestants who could present no title to the seat they claimed. This is a "little leak," it is true, but still it is a leak. How much less would it be if Congress should refuse to pay anything to unsuccessful contestants? The saving would be in more than one way. Not only would there be fewer contested seats, in the face of such a rule, but the time of the Committee on Elections would be available for their legitimate legislative duties.

A DELEGATION of leading Arizonians has called upon the President to declare that many of the Indians pronounced peaceable by General Stoneman are intensely hostile. They assert that life and property were never so insecure in the Territory as at present, and that the proposition to abandon certain forts has greatly alarmed the people. They say that the mineral discoveries of the past year were more promising than any before made in the Territory, and that with adequate protection the mines would pay largely and the Territory yield handsome revenue to the Government. The matter was referred to General Sherman, who could only say that the army has been reduced to an extent that prevents the assignment of more troops to the Territory. There is such a thing as too much retrenchment.

THE success of the cultivation of quinine in India and Australia has induced the California State Medical Society to memorialize Congress with reference to the fitness of California for the growth of the Peruvian bark tree. In the two English colonies named, trees were imported from Peru, and large plantations made along the foot of the Himalaya mountains without the least trouble. The demand for pure quinine in India is great, as all the English use it in their regular drink, pale ale, to ward off the prevalent epidemic fevers. Although the Californians think that every part of the foot hills of the Nevada range is equally adapted to the growth of the cinchona tree, they think individual enterprise will not attempt its culture, unless aided by the government, as was done in the countries named.

THE Philadelphia centennial bill, as Mr. Cameron succeeded in driving it through the Senate, is so qualified by Mr. Sumner's amendment that it is altogether unsatisfactory. The principal object was to have at least a part of the expense borne by the national Treasury, the event being national in its character. This idea has failed, unless, indeed, th House of Representatives should non-concur, and the bill be put through in its original shape, of which there is scarcely any probability. Of the bill as it stands, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "It will be seen, therefore, that the only advantage gained by referring the project for a proper observance of a centennial anniversary exhibition is that the demonstration has received the sanction and moral support of the Government. The entire expenses of it, however, must be borne by this city and State."

THE decease of Generals Magruder and Alzey was the occasion of a meeting in Baltimore on Monday evening of about two hundred and fifty persons, who were in the Confederate service, to give expression of sympathy and regard. Glowing eulogies were pronounced and passed—among the latter the following: "That we recognize in these distinguished officers two of the bravest and most unselfish of those brave and unselfish men who, turning from all the allurements held out to them in the service of the rich and strong, drew their stainless swords in defense of those whom they knew to be poor and weak, but whom they believed to be right."

THE Philadelphia papers announce that the recent renewal of the effort to obtain subscriptions to the steamship loan has resulted in procuring subscriptions to the extent of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, leaving about a quarter of a million to be obtained. It is freely admitted now that this business is "not creditable to the capitalists and business men of Philadelphia." Although it has been frequently announced that the success of the steamship enterprise was already assured, there really seems to be considerable doubt whether after all it does not fall through.

FLORIDA IN SUMMER.

Conditions of Climate—Heat, Moisture and Locality as Affecting Health—Character of Soil and Water, People and Food—Florida as a Residence and as a Sanitorium.

The former veteran agricultural editor of the *Tribune*, SOLON ROBINSON, publishes a letter in Tuesday's issue of that journal, which (particularly at the present juncture, when the San Domingo "Sanitorium" fever is so strong upon a portion of our people) is of especial interest. The writer, who is a shrewd and thoughtful observer, not addicted to enthusiasm or extravagant statements, has resided in the State of Florida for over three years, during which time he has devoted considerable attention to the subject of climatic influences upon invalids, and the atmospheres which are most conducive to the restoration of health; and he records his opinions that while a sojourn of merely a few weeks would confer but comparatively little benefit on consumptives and other sufferers, (although instances of restoration within even so short a period are not wanting,) persons of this class who have adopted Florida as their permanent home have with hardly an exception been quite restored to health, and to lives of comfort and usefulness. His whole letter is filled with valuable information concerning that attractive portion of our country. It seems strange that our insatiable "earth-hunger" should send us off to the Carribean Sea in search of new lands to annex, while we suffer so inviting a land to remain a terra incognita, although lying at our very feet. Much of the existing prejudice against Florida as a residence for Northern people has arisen from the mistaken supposition that while its winters were perhaps sufficiently endurable, its summers were intolerably hot. In complete contravention of this popular view it is shown that the thermometer has an average lower range in Florida during the summer months than in the Northern States. The thermometrical record for August, based on observations taken every day at 7 A. M., 12 M., 2 and 6 P. M., showed an average of a fraction over 80°. Once only during the year did the thermometer touch 90° in the shade, and that was in the month of April. June 28th it reached 91° for a few minutes. With that exception 89 deg. was the highest point attained during the month. July 12 and 20 it marked 90 deg. at noon. July 8, 13, 14, 18, 19, 28 and 29, at two P. M., it marked 90. July 19 and 20, the hottest days of the summer, it marked 81 deg. at seven, 89 deg. at twelve, 90 deg. at two and six, and 92 deg. from four to five o'clock on the 19th; and at the same hours respectively on the 20th it was 82, 90, 92 and 92 deg. July 8th it also marked 92 deg at four P. M. Only on two days in August did it reach 90 deg. or upward. This was whilst the people of Pittsburgh were gasping and broiling in an atmospheric heat that soared away up in the hundreds, and made them wish themselves able to take off their flesh, and sit in their bones with an augur hole bored through their marrow, that thereby they might grow cool. He tells us, too, that except in a very few localities, the climate of Florida is absolutely the dryest in the United States, and that this quality or rarification renders the heat, even at the points we have named, far less oppressive than his experience of the humid sultriness of Northern summers when the thermometer indicated only from seventy degrees to eighty degrees. Even during the months of July and August a man can labor diligently in the open air, the only precaution needed being avoidance of exposure in the sun. In the shade white and black can labor on equal terms. The air is almost constantly in motion, continuing throughout the night, so that not only is sleep not prevented under the highest temperature, but the covering of a sheet is found insufficient before morning; and while the summers are so exceedingly pleasant and enjoyable the winters are not less delightful, several consumptive persons having last winter camped out in the pine woods with the greatest benefit to their health. Indeed one of the greatest advantages which the State possesses over the North is that none need confine themselves within doors, either on account of cold, storms, fog or dampness, over head or under foot, one week, on the average, in a year. There is scarcely ever a day that a delicate person may not walk or ride out a portion of the time. The remarkably dry atmosphere to which we have alluded, and a soil that immediately absorbs all the rains, also makes the whole of Eastern Florida favorable in the highest degree for rheumatic affections. There are numerous great sulphur springs, always at 75 to 77 degrees, which have proved very beneficial both for rheumatism and scrofulous diseases, while the benefit to pulmonary complaints which comes from open-air exercise, and the odor of the pine forests with which Eastern Florida abounds, can hardly be over-estimated. Well water is easily obtained by sinking shafts from ten to twenty feet deep, and is sweet, limpid and soft.

The great hindrance to successful farming appears to be insufficient rain. Irrigation would seem to be as much a necessity in Florida as in Colorado or California. There does not, however, appear to be any insurmountable obstacle in the way. The water can be raised by pumping, and the wind furnishes the power. Mr. Robinson states that he has never seen a day in his locality without a sufficient breeze to run a windmill some portion of the time. If cooled and moistened by irrigation, he is satisfied that the fine calcareous soil would prove profitably productive in all crops suitable to the latitude. This soil, however, does not constitute the only kind of soil in Florida. A rich soil is found in swamps, which only needs ditching and dyking, and in "black hammock," places which are not swamps, but which are yet so moist as to need draining to make cultivation profitable. In the interior of the State there are whole counties of red argillaceous soil, hilly surface, and rapid streams with rocky beds. As for food, good, sweet beef and mutton are to be had in plenty at very moderate rates, while the fish are super-excellent and to be everywhere obtained. Meats will hang in the air for a couple of days before being touched by flies.

Such are some of the features and advantages of one of our States which can be reached in three days from New York. It is not, of course, without its drawbacks and disadvantages; but these cannot be of a very serious character when, in more than two closely printed columns of description of its climate and resources, the severest deprivation of which Mr. Robinson complains is that he cannot get the semi-acid fruits and vegetables of the North unless he sends for them.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

An Incident of the Rebellion—the Coming Prince.

[Washington Correspondence Independent.]

But there is Minister Catacazy, the most affable, intelligent, brilliant and popular of all the diplomatic corps. We must speak of him, first inwardly giving three cheers for Russia. He gives us his hand—both hands; smiles, bows, and then most cordially presents to us his lovely, accomplished and beautiful wife, the pride of Washington society, whose face, complexion, eyes, hair and noble bearing deeply and favorably impress all who look at her. They both bubble over with kind words concerning America, while they do not forget "our Royal Master" and our beloved Russia. "I must give you," Minister Catacazy said, "a piece of very good news, I am sure. Next June we expect a Russian prince here, the first who ever visited the United States. Until recently," he continued, "our laws have prevented such a visit; but they are now repealed, and the Czar will have the pleasure of sending a prince to this country." Here I will relate a truthful incident of the late rebellion, given to me by Vice-President Colfax, which will, I think, tend to make the proposed visit of a Russian prince pleasant to him and his reception most cordial on our part. France and England, it seems, had resolved to recognize the Southern Confederacy. France was to father the movement, and England was to join in, and both were to give the South such aid and comfort as they consistently could to help them achieve their independence, and thus make Jeff. Davis and cotton, slavery and Southern aristocracy rule this country forever. There was only one little if in the way of this grand movement for another empire or kingdom on these benighted shores. They must have the "moral support" (they said they wanted nothing more) of the Emperor of Russia. That, they thought, they could easily obtain. Napoleon was to make the application; and he did so, through his Minister. He commanded said minister to wait upon the Russian ambassador in Paris and communicate his wishes. He did so. "Put that in writing," said the faithful ambassador, "and I will send it to my master." It was done; and what was the result? "No! No!!" said the noble Czar, and he did not stop there. "No! No!! and I will apprize President Lincoln and his Government of your wicked intentions, and do all in my power to help sustain the North in their patriotic struggle for the overthrow of slavery and the establishment of liberty." On the pivot of that prompt and righteous decision hung the untold interests of our beloved country. God bless the Czar of Russia, and give him and his royal household the blessings which crown the heads of all God-fearing, liberty-loving, humanity-serving rulers! And when the Prince steps foot on our soil in June next, the month of roses and of all the year the best, may the right hand of this nation forget its cunning if it fails to give a most cordial, princely reception to one of the chief princes of Europe and a beloved son of the great ruler who, when we were in the depth of great troubles, did not forget us. But we will not in our enthusiasm for Catacazy and the Czar forget the Minister of Turkey, or of Spain, or of poor Mexico, or even of Austria; although we can never forget or forgive the latter for her treatment of the exile, Kossuth. We will not mention the names of other noble ministers always found at every presidential reception. Our space will not permit it.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Something Interesting About Promissory Notes.

In the *Legal Journal* of this week, we find a decision by Chief Justice Thompson, of the Supreme Court, in which it is held that, where a blank had been left in a note, at the time of filling up, signing and delivery, and afterwards had been increased in amount by writing over the blank, the maker was answerable for the full face of the note as altered, after it had passed to *bona fide* holder for value, in the usual course of business. The case was that of Garrard vs. Hadden, error to the Common Pleas of Fayette county. The maker of the note filled in the words "one hundred," leaving a blank between the words "hundred" and "dollars" in the printed form. The payee afterwards filled the blank by inserting "and fifty," thus making the note call for "one hundred and fifty dollars." In this condition it was purchased by the plaintiff, and the drawer refusing to pay the face of it, this suit was entered. There was nothing on the face of the note to show the slightest alteration, and the handwriting and the ink were the same, and there was no crowding of the words, the blank giving ample room. The drawer was held to have invited the fraud of his own negligence in delivering a note that admitted tampering with. He could have saved all difficulty by scoring the blank with the pen. As between the maker and the payee, the alteration would have made the note void, but not so as between the drawer and an innocent holder for value. The Chief Justice, after citing the authorities on the point, says: "We think this rule is necessary to facilitate the circulation of commercial paper, and at the same time increase the care of drawers and acceptors of said paper, and also of bankers, brokers, and others in taking it. This rule will not apply to cases where the alteration is apparent on the face of the paper."

JOHN F. WASHINGTON, local inspector of boilers, and George A. Clark, local inspector of hulls, have made a voluminous report to the Secretary of the Treasury, of their investigation into the burning of the steamer T. L. McGill, on the Mississippi. They state that owing to the loss of most of the officers and passengers of the McGill, it was impossible to get at the facts desired, but to the best of their ability they pursued the investigation. The report concludes as follows: "We are of the opinion that the late disaster to the steamer T. L. McGill originated from the deck stove, and was caused by the carelessness and ignorance of that portion of the deck crew known as 'rousters,' and the great loss of life was occasioned by the intense excitement that always exists in times of great disaster and calamity, and will so long as human nature acknowledges the first law of nature to be self-preservation."

THE free-trade newspaper advocates find in the present "coal famine" in New York a chance to talk in favor of removing the tariff on coal. Their arguments might be very apropos were the tariff they complain of not upon *bituminous* coal, while *anthracite* coal, about which all the trouble is, is free from duty. While we commend the zeal of these advocates, their knowledge is not sufficient to call for praise.

STATE NEWS.

Mr. Thomas Wilson died in Erie on Thursday last, in his eightieth year. He had been a resident of Erie for more than half a century.

The Philadelphia *Herald* of Monday thus briefly chronicles an attempt at murder: At half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made to murder Miss Maggie Kahen, twenty years of age, by smothering her with pillows while she was still asleep in bed. It is alleged that the young lady's mother and brother, Abraham Kahen, made the attempt to murder her, and they have both been placed in custody. The affair occurred in the family residence, on Hope street, above Girard avenue. The motives of the would-be murderers is stated to be their aversion to Miss Kahen receiving addresses from a young Christian gentleman, she and her family being Israelites. The injuries to Miss Kahen are serious, but late last evening her attending physician expressed hopes of her ultimate recovery.

In Sunbury, on Wednesday last, Alexander Rufaner fell from the roof of a stable on which he was at work, and broke his neck.

The county commissioners of Berks county have adopted a plan for a new hospital.

There were three fatal accidents in Reading last Saturday. Francis Noll was run over by a train and killed; Isaac Whitmoyer was struck on the head by a piece of stone from a blast and died instantly, and a little son of Albert Francis was drowned.

In ten years, 163,411 Philadelphians have died. There were in the city 173,615 births and 62,824 marriages during the same time. Three sets of triplets and 140 twins are reported.

The *Ledger* says that Philadelphia contains the largest locomotive factory: the largest book-distributing house: the largest wall-paper manufactory; and the largest dental instrument and artificial teeth manufactory of the world.

Miss Harriet Day, of Flourtown, a suburb of Philadelphia, was found dead in her bed on Saturday morning. She retired the previous evening in perfect health.

A new bank is to be established at Philipsburg, Center county, next April, called "The Philipsburg Banking Company."

The sum of $12,000 has been subscribed for the proposed manufactory of patent meat choppers and clothes frames in Lock Haven.

C. F. Mitchell, of Greensburg, desires information of Edward Mitchell, a printer, who left his home in Somerset county about ten years ago.

Frank Quinn, of Lancaster, was held to bail in $1,000 on Saturday for having caused the death of his wife by shooting at and frightening her.

F. H. Braggins, of the Mercer *Dispatch*, who was struck with paralysis a short time since, will soon be able to resume work.

George Hambright, of Manheim, Lancaster county, has raised an acre of tobacco which realized to him $502 50.

Richard Brandon, engaged on the Catawissa extension, was instantly killed on Thursday last while engaged in drilling a rock, an overhanging body of stone falling on him.

The deposits of the two Messrs. Bushong, bankers, of Reading, amount to nearly $2,000,000.

For the month ending on the 16th inst., there passed through the stock exchange in Philadelphia 547,300 Reading railroad shares, the value of which was $27,365,000. Of the large number of shares sold there were only 58,500 shares of stock that really changed hands. The remainder of the shares were simply "swops," on which but $67,553 were paid in differences.

Mrs. Ella Clymer, wife of Edward M. Clymer, Esq., of Reading, made her debut in the theatrical world on Saturday night in New York, appearing as "Pauline," in the Lady of Lyons.

John Lozue, of Perry township, Clarion county, was thrown from a carriage recently, and probably fatally injured.

A little daughter of Dr. R. A. Simpson, of Liverpool, Perry county, was burned to death by her clothes taking fire, in the absence of her mother, who had just left the child for a few moments to get a bucket of water. It is supposed that the little one had been playing with matches. It was aged about four years.

A young man, William Thompson, late of Wales, suddenly became insane and left his home at Raymilton, Venango county, Pa., some time in August, 1870. He is about five feet five inches in height, of slender build, light complexion, light brown hair, and about twenty-five years old. Before his disappearance he was the only support of the aged woman raising him. The last seen of him was at Sandy Lake, where he was preaching in the street. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his anxious friends. Address J. J. Barnes, Raymilton, Venango county, Pa.

There are 400 churches in the city of Philadelphia. In the city and county of Philadelphia there are upwards of 10,000 bar rooms, saloons and liquor shops. There are less than 17,000 school teachers in Pennsylvania. But in the same State there are 78,000 liquor dealers of various grades.

The spotted fever is raging in Franklin township, Erie county.

Two female shop-lifters have been sentenced to jail for three months by the Clinton County Court.

A planing mill is to be erected immediately in Somerset. The machinery and materials are already on the ground.

Lincoln University (colored) at Oxford, Chester county, has about one hundred and sixty students.

Mr. Mahlon Riggs, of Allen township, in Washington county, is seventy-four years old, and has never been away from the farm where he resides for two weeks at one time during his life.

Senator Revels will lecture in Williamsport in March.

Of the fund raised in Butler to feast visitors on the occasion of opening the new railroad, over $100 was left after paying all expenses, and it was distributed among the poor.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Minister Motley and his family have arrived at the Hague, and settled into the residence which the Queen of Holland has placed at their disposal. It is called the "Kleine Loo," and is a charming old-fashioned villa, with beautiful gardens, kept as only the Dutch can keep them, and adjoining and communicating with the royal palace.

A Scotch granite monument to the memory of Hon James Guthrie has been placed in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville. It is forty feet high, and bears a medallion likeness of Mr. Guthrie, in bronze. It was erected by his children, and cost $15,000.

Mr. John Murray is to take the leading character *Philip Nolan*, in the Rev. E. E. Hale's "Man Without a Country," which has been dramatized for him.

The English reading public has taken over 126,000 copies of a little satirical pamphlet on "The Fight in Dame Europa's School." The clergyman who wrote it vainly offered the manuscript for a guinea. A printer finally agreed to print it on condition that he should have a third of the profits, while the author was to have another third, and the remaining third was to go to a London publisher, who very reluctantly allowed his name to appear on the title page. The *brochure*, which was particularly severe upon John Bull, has had its day, and the three parties named now pocket no less than five hundred pounds each. A reply to it, by an eminent author, fell flat to the ground.

"Boss" Tweed is to provide a Mecca for Democratic pilgrims to New York, having, it is said, purchased the lease of the Metropolitan Hotel. His son Richard is to run it, one peculiarity of the Tweed rule being that there is always a member of the family for every place.

A curious question, and an important one, too, is raised in regard to the legality of marriages solemnized by the Rev. Mr Cheney, of Chicago, while he remains suspended from the ministry of the Episcopal Church. The law of Illinois requires that the minister solemnizing a marriage shall be "in regular standing with the church or society" to which he belongs. If Mr. Cheney, while "suspended," is not in "regular standing," the issue of marriages solemnized by him at this time, would "not be deemed legitimate" by this law.

THE following is the report of the business transacted in 1870, and the financial condition, December 31, 1870, of the 104 fire insurance companies of the State of New York:

	1870.	1869.
Combined capital	$29,661,232	28,611,232
Gross assets, Dec. 31	53,995,130	53,722,655
Fire premiums received	19,321,829	20,237,288
Gross income	24,769,565	25,655,019
Fire losses paid	11,091,367	9,683,784
Dividends paid	8,995,976	2,157,359
Net surplus, Dec. 31	10,940,935	11,095,838
Risks written	2,796,597,331	2,714,198,776
Amount of risks, Dec. 31	2,087,653,407	2,300,306,953
Per cent. of assets and liabilities	2.45	2.22
Per cent. of losses to premiums	57.4	49.39
Average rate of premiums	.699	.756

For convenience of comparison, the corresponding figures for 1869 are also given above.

THE Republicans of the Indiana Senate resigned and blocked the wheels of legislation on account of certain unjust measures that the Democrats were determined to force upon them, Since their resignation it has transpired that it was just in time to defeat another Democratic scheme.

It is announced on the authority of a prominent Democrat of Indianapolis that the Democrats proposed to force through a concurrent resolution adjourning the Legislature until next September. This was proposed because it was thought that Governor Morton would accept a seat in the President's Cabinet, and they could then elect his successor, so that while the action of the Republicans has defeated the Democrats at all points, it has only shortened this session of the Legislature one or two days.

A writer in an English sporting paper relates some of his own discoveries that will do to go with the account of Egyptian relics in Arizona, published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL. Having thoroughly explored and hunted through all the accessible regions of the Rocky Mountains, he says that the wild goat found on the highest peaks there is furnished with hair of a quality admirably adapted for weaving into textile fabrics. Japanese art, he says, is to be detected in the articles made from it by the Indians, in whose language traces of Japanese words are also to be found.

Experiments recently made at the machine shops of the Illinois Central Road, at Chicago, appear to have established the following facts as to the use of petroleum for fuel: First, much greater power from the same boiler capacity. The master of the shops stated that he could obtain more steam from one boiler with petroleum for fuel, than from two fed by coal. Second, less labor in managing machinery for consumption of petroleum than under the old method of the use of coal. Third, greater evenness in running, cleanliness in the surroundings of the machinery, and in the personal habits of the employees. Fourth, petroleum as fuel is a saving of fifty per cent. over the expense of coal.

The case of Thomas Dawlen *vs* the Second National Bank of Cleveland was decided yesterday in favor of the plaintiff. Dawlen sued to recover ten thousand dollars in United States bonds deposited as a special deposit with the cashier of the Bank, May 1, 1869, which bonds were said by the officers of the Bank to have been appropriated by the cashier, who subsequently became a defaulter and committed suicide. The defendant did not deny the loss, but refused to acknowledge liability for this transaction of the cashier. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount asked for, with interest from the time the bonds were deposited.

THE very important question of the constitutionality of the United States per capita special tax on members of various professions, &c., has been raised in Philadelphia. William A. Husband, attorney-at-law, refuses to pay this tax, on the ground that a *direct* tax can only be collected in a manner that the Constituton prescribes, namely, that the tax must be apportioned among the several States. The defendant has collected together a number of decisions recently made in the West, by the aid of which he thinks he can prove his case. He has already filed a bill of equity in the United States Court.

The Grand Jury of New York have taken the New Hamburg disaster in hand. This morning they submitted a presentment to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, recommending that the Legislature enact a law, under severe punishment, requiring every railroad train, whether passenger or freight, to come to a full stop within 200 feet of and before entering upon any bridge having a span of more than 150 feet.

THE botanist attached to the San Domingo Commission has written a letter to the Agricultural Department, in which he says: "An investigation tends to show the vast resources of this country, which are hardly touched by the imperfect methods of culture and want of enterprise. Our collection of plants, I think, will number over five hundred species, and we hope to lay in a good stock of seeds and live plants before leaving."

There were 285 deaths in Philadelphia for the week ending Saturday noon.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Election of Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

Messrs. Russell Errett and Josiah Cohen Chosen as Senatorial, and Messrs. John Paul, W. C. Moreland, John S. Lambie, Charles Jeremy, P. C. Shannon and Arthur Hobson as Representative Delegates—Instructed to Support Hon. M. S. Humphreys for Auditor General.

The delegates chosen at the primary meetings, on Saturday last, met Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock, in the Quarter Sessions room, for the purpose of nominating two Senatorial and six Representative Delegates to the Republican State Convention, which meets in Harrisburg on the 17th of May, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General.

Wm. B. Negley, Esq., Vice Chairman of the County Committee, called the Convention to order, the Chairman being absent.

On motion, Messrs. Geo. F. Morgan, C. W. Lewis, F. P. Case, C. L. Magee, J. E. McKelvy and J. S. Ferguson, were chosen temporary Secretaries.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The credentials of delegates were then called for, when the following named gentlemen were admitted to seats:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—Wm. B. Hunter; Second ward—John Paul, (contested by F. Hauch;) Third ward—S. P. Fulton; Fourth ward—John H. Hare; Fifth ward—Thos. H. Hunter; Sixth ward—Frank P. Case; Seventh ward—Chas. Jeremy; Eighth ward—George F. Morgan; Ninth ward—Joseph French; Tenth ward—J. H. Jones; Eleventh ward—B. F. Kennedy; Twelfth ward—A. J. Cochran, 1st precinct; J. E. McKelvy, second precinct; Thirteenth ward—W. C. McCarthy, first precinct; John A. Wilson, second precinct; Fourteenth ward—C. L. Magee; Fifteenth ward—Wm. Hosack; Sixteenth ward—Samuel McElroy; Seventeenth ward—Wm. H. Obey; Eighteenth ward—Charles W. Lewis. Nineteenth ward—Thomas McConnell; Twentieth ward—Thomas B. Patterson; Twenty-first ward—James Littell, first precinct; B. W. Morgan, second precinct; Twenty-second ward—J. B. Murray, (contested by Mr. Anderson); Twenty-third ward—John C. Harper.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—Henry M. Long; Second ward—Joseph P. Sprague; Third ward—Arthur Hobson, First precinct; Charles Sander, Second precinct; Fourth ward—W. S. Purviance, First precinct; John A. Myler, Second precinct; Fifth ward—R. T. White; Sixth ward—Chas. Pugh; Seventh ward—Joseph Dierstein.

BOROUGHS.

Elizabeth—J. H. Graham; West Pittsburgh—Louis Auren; Monongahela—Richard Perry; Braddock—M. G. Corey; Birmingham—Chas. Evans, First precinct; S. A. Barr, Second precinct; East Birmingham—Adam Diehl, First precinct; Jenken Jones, Second precinct; Mount Washington—T. J. Bigham; Sharpsburg—N. G. Ayres; McKeesport—R. Wilson; South Pittsburgh—Wm. Sheargold; Millvale—H. B. Lyon; Temperanceville—S. H. French; Bellevue—J. S. Ferguson; Union—Robert Smith; Allentown—F. Wilhelm; Etna—R. H. Jones; St. Clair—Aug. Ammon.

TOWNSHIPS.

Leet, George W. Murphy; Penn, Joseph Stoner; Elizabeth, John A. Watson, third precinct; Robinson, Russell Errett, first precinct; John Young, second precinct; Moon, William H. Grey; Franklin, John Fleming; Baldwin, Joseph McGibbony, second precinct; Ross, J. J. Gillespie, first precinct; George H. Holtzman, second precinct; East Deer, Robert Stewart; Upper St. Clair, Dr. D. Donaldson; North Fayette, Vincent Miller; Neville, William A. Shanks; Shaler, H. R. Sample, first precinct; G. W. Bowman, second precinct; Chartiers, Ed. Sprung; Findley, Ross Byers; Snowden, John Murphy; Lower St. Clair, J. W. Patterson; Crescent, E. Jones; McClure, C. H. Hartman; Scott, W. R. Ford, first precinct; J. H. Robb, second precinct; Marshall, George Neely; Lincoln, Benj. Coursin; Stowe, J. A. McKee; Union, Wm. Cartwright.

Some twelve or fifteen districts in the county were not represented.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

On motion of Russell Errett, Mr. J. J. Gillespie, of Ross township, was chosen permanent President of the Convention, who on taking the chair thanked the gentlemen for the honor conferred.

On motion, the temporary Secretaries were continued as permanent officers.

COMMITTEE ON CONTESTED SEATS.

On motion of B. W. Morgan, the following Committee on Contested seats was appointed: Messrs. B. W. Morgan, W. S. Purviance, H. K. Sample, Jas. Littell and M. K. Sample.

NAMES SUGGESTED.

W. S. Purviance, Esq., moved that the Convention now proceed to name candidates for Senatorial and Representative delegates to the State Convention. Adopted.

The following names were then submitted: John S. Lambie, Russell Errett, Charles Jeremy, Arthur Hobson, James L. Graham, August Ammon, Josiah Cohen, Wm. E. Harrison, John Paul, Andrew Scott, W. H. Barker, J. W. Ballantine, Geo. F. Morgan, W. C. Moreland, H. K. Sample, P. C. Shannon, J. McM. King, George W. Murphy, J. G. Murray, R. M. Snodgrass.

On motion of Mr. W. B. Hunter, the Convention took a recess until one o'clock, to give the Secretaries time to have the list printed.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention reassembled at one o'clock, and was called to order by the Chairman.

REPORT ON CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. Morgan, Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, reported in favor of the following persons:

Second Ward, Pittsburgh—John Paul.
Twenty-second Ward, Pittsburgh—J. B. Murray, Mr. Alderson having withdrawn.
Union township—Wm. Cartwright.
Report accepted and Committee discharged.

DECLINED TO VOTE VIVA VOCE.

A delegate moved that the Convention vote *viva voce*.

Several delegates moved to amend by striking out "*viva voce*," and inserting "by marking."

The amendment was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

ALLEGHENY CHECKMATED.

Mr. John A. Myler suggested that inasmuch as Allegheny had presented but two candidates, (Hon. James L. Graham and Arthur Hobson,) and as that section was entitled to two, that the gentlemen named be nominated by acclamation.

Mr. J. S. Ferguson opposed the motion. Every candidate should take his chance before the Convention.

A delegate moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Myler hoped that motion would not be pressed. He would concede that Pittsburgh was entitled to three delegates, and if they had presented more they should decide it by a ballot. But Allegheny was entitled to two, and having—

A voice—A motion to lay on the table is not debatable.

Cries of "Question," "Question."

The question was put, and the motion to lay on the table was adopted by a large majority.

Mr. Myler—We'll pay you for that; mark it!

AVOIDING A SECOND BALLOT.

Mr. B. W. Morgan moved that, in order to avoid a second ballot, the two candidates having the highest votes on first ballot be declared the Senatorial Delegates, and the six highest the Representative Delegates. Adopted.

INSTRUCTED FOR M. S. HUMPHREYS.

Mr. William Sheargold, of South Pittsburgh, moved that the delegates elected by the Covention be instructed to support Hon. Miles S. Humphreys, in the State Convention, for Auditor General.

Mr. Hobson—I move to lay the motion on the table, and in doing so will state that it is not for the purpose of preventing the delegates voting for Mr. Humphreys, if they desire, but because I think the representatives of Allegheny county should go into that Convention untrammeled by any instructions and vote as their judgments dictate.

Mr. Sheargold—If the gentleman will withdraw the motion to lay upon the table for a few moments, I will explain the reason why I made the motion to have the delegates instructed for Hon. Miles Humphreys.

Mr. Morgan—I move the gentleman has leave to explain. Carried.

Mr. Sheargold—The success of the Republican party requires that a popular man be selected for the office of Auditor General; and I, as a workingman, know Mr. Humphreys to be a man of honor and integrity; and his fellow-citizens in Allegheny county, and the people of Harrisburg, know the same. I think, Mr. Chairman, that it will be a feather in the wing of the party, and help us to carry the State if we select him as our candidate for Auditor General.

The question then recurred on the motion to lay upon the table, and the vote was taken, but the Chairman was unable to decide.

Several members—"Division," "Division," "I call for the ayes and nays," etc.

A division was then taken, and the Chair decided that the motion was not laid upon the table.

Several members still insisted on having the yeas and nays; but the Chairman decided that it was unnecessary to record the votes.

Mr. Sheargold—The question now recurs on my motion. Mr. President, and I request that it be put to the Convention.

Several members—I call the yeas and nays.

The question was taken on the motion to instruct and it was decided carried—quite a number voting, in the negative.

Mr. Purviance—To make the expression stronger, I move the instruction be made unanimous.

Mr. Littell—Let the gentleman be complimented with a unanimous vote.

Mr. Purviance's motion was put and carried without objection.

THE BALLOT BY MARKING.

The convention then proceeded to vote by marking, and the result was as follows:

Russell Errett, Robinson Township	93
Josiah Cohen, Pittsburgh	81
John Paul, Pittsburgh	79
W. C. Moreland, Pittsburgh	77
John S. Lambie, Pittsburgh	70
Charles Jeremy, Pittsburgh	61
P. C. Shannon, Pittsburgh	53
Arthur Hobson, Allegheny	58

The above having the highest votes, were declared duly elected, the two first named being the Senatorial and the other six the representative delegates. It will be seen that Pittsburgh carried six of the eight delegates.

The other candidates received the following votes:

August Ammon	25	W. H. Barker	17
James L. Graham	19	Geo. W. Murphy	43
James G. Murray	30	Geo. F. Morgan	17
Andrew Scott	26	R. M. Snodgrass	4
H. K. Sample	[illegible]	W. E. Harrison, withd'wn.	
J. W. Ballantine	7	J. M. N. King, withdrawn.	

On motion the nominations were made unanimous, and immediately thereafter a motion to adjourn was put and carried.

JUMPED THE TRACK.

An Express Train on the Pan Handle Railroad Meets with an Accident—Three Cars Burned and Three Persons Injured.

Through the courtesy of the officials of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, (Pan Handle route,) and the statement of persons from the scene of the occurrence, we are enabled to present the following particulars of an accident which occurred to train No. 6, of the Fast Line West, Edward Morrell, conductor, which left here at 1:43 A. M. Tuesday. A baggage car, express car, two passenger coaches, and two palace sleepers made up the train, which proceeded safely to Ewing's Mills, one mile west of Mansfield—on time. At this point the second passenger coach jumped the track, broke its coupling, and rolled over an embankment four feet high, into a little stream, where it lay on its side. The stove was overturned and the car caught fire and was burned up, the two sleepers, which did not leave the track, but ran up beside the overturned car sharing a similar fate, notwithstanding every effort was made to save them. The engine and the cars in front of the wrecked coach were drawn out of reach of the fire. The cause of the accident has not yet been divulged. All the wheels were sound when the train left Pittsburgh, and that which it was supposed had caused it—a defective rail—was also found too sound.

In the overturned car, strange as it appears, only one person was injured. A passenger named James Cassiday, an engineer on the Connellsville Railroad, as we learn, received a few bruises. In addition, one of his hands was slightly burned. He returned to the city on the McDonald Accommodation train and went to his home on foot.

George Lowe, a brakeman on the passenger coach, was painfully bruised about the hips, but the physician who examined him stated that no bones were broken, and that the injuries sustained were not serious. Mr. Lowe also returned to the city on the McDonald, and was removed to his home, No. 2 Congress street.

A young lady, name not known, who was in one of the sleeping cars, had one of her arms somewhat burned. She was taken to Steubenville.

The passengers in the burned cars succeeded in saving most of their property, and a good deal, though by no means all of the furniture of the cars, was also saved. The amount of loss to the passengers or the company cannot be definitely ascertained at present; but to the latter will be very heavy. It is fortunate on the whole that an accident of this kind in which no one can picture the consequences, resulted in the mere destruction of cars, and only the slight injury of three passengers.

THE LAND OF BAEZ.

Some New Things About the Oldest Known Part of America.

A Republican Despotism—Description of Baez and His Cabinet—The Markets, Gold and Honey—No Sickness, No Heat, No Fleas, No Flies—Description of Santo Domingo City—Columbus's Prison—Sunday Sports—The Water Caves, &c., &c.

The San Domingo letters of Colonel Jacobs to the Cincinnati *Commercial* give an insight into the police domination prevalent in Baez's government. Designing to make an excursion into the interior, hired horses for the trip, only to learn that the Governor, a brother of Baez, wanted them. He says:

"The fact came out that no man could hire out a horse to go beyond a certain distance in the country without the permission of the Governor. There is no freedom of speech, hardly of thought. The other evening we chanced to be in a room where the name of Cabral was casually mentioned, when six of the natives instantly rose and left the room. There was no mistaking the cause of their movement. There is propably not another military despotism in the world where freedom of speech is more completely extinct. Baez and his Ministers are not worse than others. Their lease of power depends upon just such vigorous measures, and has done for the last half century."

At another time, Mr. Wade pressed home to the speaker of a delegation expressing its desire for annexation the inquiry if he knew any opposed to annexation. Another member of the delegation explained that the Speaker was "a member of the police." This, says Col. Jacobs, "intimated the fate of any one bold enough to oppose any scheme of the Government. There is but little doubt that in giving official sanction to the scheme of annexation to the United States, Baez and his ministers hit upon the most popular measure they could have put forth."

Professor Gabb, who has been surveying the island, having been interviewed by the Commissioners, Professor Blake was offended, and was only mollified by being clothed with full powers to make an expedition on his own account. Indeed, the scientific men with the Commission are said to devote too much time to details, instead of to procuring "a general knowledge of the country, its soil and productions, its capability, not only to sustain itself, to add to the material wealth and prosperity of our whole country." They are not practical and common-sense enough. Mr. Jacobs says:

Baez speaks English passibly well, in a broken French accent, and evidences all the politeness of a well educated French gentleman. He sometimes fails to comprehend an English word, which seems to annoy him. He is already advanced in life, being about sixty-five years of age. He is a wealthy man, having large properties in England as well as at Curacoa, where his family now are. He also has large possessions on the island, which are worthless without a stable Government. All his interests are therefore involved in annexation. He appears to be popular among the people, and you will hear the voluntary admission every day, among all classes, that he is the best President they have ever had. Mr. Delmonte, Minister of Justice, speaks a little better English than Baez. A man about the age and much of the appearance of ex-Mayor Wilstach. He is pure Castillian, finely educated, and in all he says shows an honest, earnest purpose.

Gautier, Minister of State, is a white man of medium size, dresses with great care, wears a fine, thoughtful face, entirely destitute of Delmonte's winning smile, a fine head and noble forehead, and is evidently a man of much talent and decision of character. When I go to his office he at once rises to greet me, and improves by acquaintance. He speaks no English, but the interpreter is always near by, and his conversations show that he is well versed in all the matters of the island.

Curiel, Secretary of War and Finance, is a rather young and good-looking white man, with a fair, honest countenance. He always seems to be actively employed—a man of business, who gives his full attention to the matters he may have on hand. His manner forbids the idea of asking for a half hour's conversation. He speaks very little English.

Carbanero, the Captain General of the island, is a black man, rather below the medium size, his face marked with small-pox. Still, he has a very pleasant face and wears a healthy smile. He is neatly dressed in citizen's clothes, finely educated, very popular, and said to be the most able officer in the army. He speaks but little English, but he never passes us without extending a pleasant greeting. He is very modest, and without that self-consequence and pomposity peculiar to the colored race.

The "Water Caves," as described in several letters, appear to be a rare curiosity. They are about four miles from Santo Domingo City:

"The principal cave is about one hundred and fifty feet wide at its mouth and one hundred feet high, with stalactites hanging from its oval roof. Immediately at its mouth commences a sheet of water, fully thirty feet deep, so clear that the smallest pebbles can be seen at its bottom. The caves, after proceeding in a direct line about two hundred feet, took a sharp turn to the right, and were of much less height. We swam out and through this opening, which came into a smaller pool or pond about two hundred feet in diameter, with precipitous rock sides, open to the sky. In it were a number of small wild ducks, which seemed not at all disturbed by our sudden appearance among them. Take it altogether it reminds us of some of the curious scenery in the Black Crook, the Naiads alone being wanting to render the illusion perfect. These two caves are close together, and form one of the wildest scenes imaginable. One of the party proposed to purchase it for a summer resort. Whether the waters have any medicinal properties it would be difficult to say; but all of us felt after bathing a singular prickling sensation of the cuticle after resuming our clothing."

On February 8th, Mr. Fulton, of the Baltimore *American*, visiting the market, says:

"I found upon the stalls abundance of green peas, lettuce, green corn, radishes, salad, and a variety of small fruits of tropical growth, the names of which I do not know. For twenty-five cents I purchased thirty large and delicious oranges, and for ten cents a large bunch of bananas, which were fresh and delicious. The cattle here are small, but the meat is very tender and excellent. The lamb and pork, the latter principally wild, are very good, and with a good cook we can live as well in Santo Domingo as anywhere else in the world."

History says the Spanish Government once received a royalty of $15,000,000 per annum from the island's gold mines. Mr. Fulton saw evidences of the existence of gold washings, in a parcel of small scale gold brought in by some washerwomen, who had gathered them from time to time from the beds of the streams of water in the interior. Washing is always done in this country in the streams by beating the clothes between smooth stones, and I was assured that washerwomen occasionally gathered small particles and brought them in wheif sufficient had accumulated to effect sales. The quantity, however, was always small, and their visits few and far between.

Mr. Fulton says: "I do not believe there is in the whole Dominican Republic an agricultural implement of any description other than a sort of grubbing hoe. The people have heard of plows and spades and harrow, but have never seen them. The machete, a knife with a blade about eighteen inches long, is the main instrument used in agriculture, as for nearly all other purposes. They dig a hole and plant, but never prepare the ground for planting. Vegetation is probably too rapid even with this cultivation for a proper maturity of plants and fruits, which grow, even with this kind of cultivation, in luscious profusion.

"This is what is called the dry season of the year, but it is by no means dry, as I learned to my cost in being caught in a perfect avalanche of rain coming in from the Tennessee. It lasted about a half hour, and when I landed the water was running out of the gates of the city in a solid stream about ten inches deep. These showers come up without any premonitory signs, and there are two or three of them every day, followed by beautiful rainbows. In a moment after they cease the sun shines out bright and beautiful." Although the thermometer was at 85 degrees, flies, musquitoes, and fleas have not been felt.

"The heat is oppressive in the sun, but there is no difficulty in keeping cool in the shade, and comfortable also. The evenings are always cool and pleasant, and there is but little dew falling until towards morning. The general warmth the whole year round may be judged from the fact that window glass is scarcely known, and never required. Windows are kept open night and day, and such an article as a blanket is hard to be found, even in the best families. The only house in the city that I have yet seen with window glass is the palace now occupied by the members of the press.

Santo Domingo is reported to be the healthiest of the islands of the Caribbean Sea, the only disease heard of being an intermittent fever, resembling chills and fever in its lighter stages. The *vomito* or yellow fever is not half so frequent as at New Orleans, and not often fatal. The remedy for these fevers here is a tea made of the bitter orange, which grows wild in the woods, and they also rub the body with the juice, which is a quick and certain antidote.

Honey is a drug in the market. In the mercantile sections of the city beeswax is stacked in piles, and whole cargoes of it are sometimes shipped off. President Baez has a piece of ground ten leagues square, that literally swarms with bees, and every tree has its hive. Some of these hives were in hollow trees, and packed with honey from the ground to the height of forty feet. In some of the ruins here in the city bees are kept, and the logs of hollow plantain trees, laid flat on the ground, ten to twelve feet long, are packed with bees and honey from end to end.

Of the people, Mr. Fulton says:

"The members of the government and their families and the mercantile classes are of the highest order of respectability and intelligence. The ladies and children are seldom seen on the street, but when they are they will compare in richness of dress and neatness with our wives and children at home. The only time at which they can be seen is going to and from the churches. At night the piano and guitar can be heard in all sections, accompanied by rich voices rendering Spanish airs. The lower classes are like those of other sections of the world, careless in their attire, and their children are either naked or half dressed, as the case might be. They, however, appear honest if they are not industrious, and all keep something to sell as a mode of living in preference to work. About one day in every week is a church holiday, and on those days no one is allowed to work. If caught doing any manual labor on those days they are promptly arrested and fined. Saturday is called beggars' day, from the fact that they are not allowed to ply their vocation on any other day of the week.

Of Baez as Chief Magistrate, Colonel McMichael writes to the *North American:*

"Anybody can see him familiarly and apparently at any time. A few shabby soldiers, lounging about the doorways, are the only indications of authority about his house. It is a two-storied building, old and threadbare outside, clean and well ventilated within; its walls of stone plastered, the usual character of the better class of buildings of the city. On the second floor, in a large room, sit on either side at tables, Delmonte, Chief of Public Justice and Education, and Gautier, Secretary of State, the President having a desk in the same room, his private apartment opening beyond."

The correspondents have had a very cool way of walking into men's houses and making them relate their affairs. No age or rank is spared. We "want to know" how old they are, whether they own their houses or rent them, what they pay, what they eat, why they eat it, whether they are married, and all manner of details, business and domestic.

"Except for local use but little tobacco is brought here, most of it being raised in the West or Cibao district. The leaf is inferior to the Cuba one. and no native segar can be had equal to the better Havana brands, but the inferiority is explained as one more of preparation than material. We get at retail segars for one dollar and a half a hundred which are as good as the Key West Partagas; and I am smoking now a weed which has just been handed me as a sample of what can be bought for two dollars and a quarter a thousand. Think of the havoc in a county of Pennsylvania households when the coming man can puff at this rate. A good article of rum is sold for sixty to eighty cents a gallon, but with the means of intoxication in such easy reach it is a creditable fact to the natives that they are rarely seen under the influence of liquor."

Of Santo Domingo City, General Boynton writes to the Cincinnati *Gazette:* There are ten main streets in each direction, at right angles to each other. and those parallel with the Ozama river running north and south. The brick pavements are from six inches to two feet above the street level, and are two to eight feet wide. Between the pavements the streets are fifteen to twenty-five feet in width. Few stores or residences are more than two stories high; most are but one story:

"The walls are of brick, stone or concrete, very thick, and often daubed over with blue or yellow, or various shades of red. The once smooth surfaces have been sadly corroded by time, and the colors are blackened everywhere by decay. Most of the houses, be they stores or residences, are entered through immense doors, and all have grated windows which project about a foot over the pavement. Looking down any street these look like a succession of shallow bay windows, except that the three outer faces have iron bars instead of glass. If the houses are two stories high, a second line of these forbidding gratings runs above the others till the streets, in long perspective look like the passages between the cells of one immense prison. Within, the rooms are cold and bare, and cheerless, except as gaudy coloring or a little cheap tapesty relieves the most pretentious. Most of the rooms open inward by doors, which serve for windows as well, upon deep porches supported by heavy columns and arches in varied architecture, and these porches look in upon courts where sometimes there are wells, sometimes flowers, and often bananas and palms. These inner courts recall the representations of the excavations at Pompeii, and in fact the whole city has the air of exhumed ruins. Its look is as ancient, and in many respects the details scarcely vary. On nearly every square there are ruins or churches, palaces, convent or chapel."

Mr. Fulton says that upon visiting the tower or prison, access to the prisoners was denied, and Gen. Boynton says that one of the warmest friends of annexation here, and whose interests in that direction are very great, is the authority for the statement that there are now from twenty to twenty-five prisoners in the castle here who were arrested in various interior towns for expressing their opinions in public against annexation, and brought here and confined. Heaber says that there is no doubting that a complete military terrorism exists in this city. Ten or twelve weeks before the Commission came, some thirty rather independent citizens were banished for alleged conspiracy.

The members of the Commission try to get at both sides of the question, and say that President Grant said to two of the Commission and to the Secretary that he wanted both sides investigated, and if the weight of fact and fair argument were against the propriety of present annexation he desired to drop the question at once, and not allow it to become a subject of contention in the party. But in making inquiries in regard to the feeling against annexation they find themselves retarded by the very fact of their public position, which involves the necessity of each man's statements before it eventually becomes known to the authorities here.

The tower was built by Columbus, who was afterwards confined in it. In the wall is the place where the chain by which he was bound was fastened, and on the walls are numerous charcoal inscriptions in Spanish, said to have been placed there by the great prisoner. They are principally such as the following:

"The consequence of an injury is vengeance.
The consequence of injustice is penitence."

Unfortunately for the truth of this story, the inscriptions are too fresh to have been put there by Columbus.

"When Columbus occupied the cell there was no door, but an opening at the apex of the arch, which is about fifteen feet high, was the only mode of entrance, the prisoner being lowered down into it. There is but one window, heavily grated, and seats for the prisoners to sit upon are cut in the window sill, the walls being about five feet thick. Surrounding the tower is the military barracks, and in it we found two parks of artillery, from the United States, sent in part payment of the first year's rent of Samana. It is said they are too heavy for their country, too heavy for the horses, and too heavy to bo handled by Dominican soldiers.

Cock-fighting is the popular sport on Sunday, and of course the correspondents went to the "pit." In regard to it, General Boynton says:

"If the lower orders alone had been there, it would have been less significant, but here before us, in the pit, helping at the weighing, and the measuring of spurs, was one of the three Cabinet Ministers, the Minister of Finance, and of the Interior, who a few days before, had, with Baez, formally received our commission. With him, engaged in sharpening spurs, and in a general superintendence of the fighting, was the Governor of this province, and near them, and as intent as any, was the Military Governor of this city. The high and low, both in civil, military and official life, were there, and looked, acted and talked like savages. Since we have learned, beyond doubt, that all of the Cabinet, as well as the principal officials of every grade, habitually attend these disgusting spectacles. Not only was the common fighting of the birds brutal, but if one, when whipped, attempted to get out of the pit, he was beaten back; and on one occasion there were fierce cries of disapproval from all sides because a chicken that had knocked his exhausted opponent over was not allowed to continue the pleasing spectacle of picking his eyes out over five minutes. And these scenes, of which the above picture is no exaggeration, occur Sunday after Sunday the year around, and often twice a week. Imagine Governor Cox and Secretary Boutwell assisting at a cock fight in Washington for the greater part of a Sunday!

WONDERFUL ETHNOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

Egyptian Temples and Ceremonies in Arizona.

Remnants of a Pre-Historic Race.

The New York *World* of Sunday has a five-column letter from a correspondent at Santa Fe, which, if only half of it be true, will set all the ethnologic societies and literary bodies throughout Christendom agog with wonder and speculation. The letter purports to describe the adventures and discoveries of a certain plucky miner from the Rocky Mountains, known as "Mountain Jim," who, in company with a man named Tim Jennings, started from Denver last September, in search of a mining country which should yield better fortune than that to which they had been accustomed. Pushing forward day after day, meeting with constant disappointments in their hopes of finding paying lodes, they at last found that they had gotten beyond the Colorado and Utah boundaries, and had entered upon a country which wore so forbidding an aspect that even their Indian guides refused to accompany them further. It appears, however, that although the country furnished neither grass nor water, nor any living thing save reptiles and poisonous insects, the devil-may-care spirit which frontier experience is apt to provoke, still drove them forward. They had both sworn to go on until they found something, and on they went alone. Stumbling forward into a vast arid waste, in which they wandered for several days, they at last found themselves imprisoned in a desert more malignant still. The upshot of it was that their mules died of starvation, and that the agony of thirst drove poor Jennings mad; and that in an insane paroxysm he fell over a precipice and was dashed to pieces. After enduring incalculable horrors, Mountain Jim, now utterly alone and stumbling on like a man in a dream, suddenly perceived before him "a vast black gulf that seemed to open down into the core of the earth;" and while yet he stood transfixed with terror the pulverized soil of the arid mesa sank under his feet, and he slid down two thousand feet into a valley in the midst of the desert, forty or fifty miles in width inclosed in an unscalable and unbroken vertical rim. This valley was the scene of his remarkable discoveries.

Omitting his description of its beauty and verdure and heads of cattle, we come to the point at which the real ethnological interest begins. He found that the valley abounded at intervals with the massive workmanship of human hands—invariably of stone; stone couches, stone statues, stone tanks for holding water, and "huge stone roofs supported by great pillars." Two stone causeways were also lined with a succession of stone dwellings, extending as far as the eye could reach, none of which had any windows, while all had the expanded wings of a bird rudely chiseled over the doorway. No human being had as yet been seen by our traveler; but while engaged in the outer examination of one of these houses a startling cry broke out:

"The cry was instantly responded to from both sides. Simultaneously every doorway was animated with darting forms. 'In less than a minute,' said Harvey, 'both ridges were thick as anthills with people. I hardly knew what to make of the matter at first; but I lifted my hat and kept on up the road. The farther I went the greater fuss they made; they were the most extraordinary people. The men were half naked; the women wore brilliant blue and red tunics like, hung over one shoulder and buttoned under the other arm, and reaching down to the knees. The children hadn't a rag. Still they didn't look like Indians or savages. Their complexions were a cross between Indian and mulatto. The women were wonderfully well formed and handsome."

A great commotion ensued, but no attempts at violence; and presently by signs our traveler began to parley with them, the result of it all being that he walked ahead of them, followed by a number of guards, and by the whole populace, for a distance of several miles. when the party halted at a massive gate which opened and let the hunter and his escort into a vast court-yard, "half a mile square," surrounded by a lofty stone wall. In the center of the court-yard stood an edifice which excited his utmost amazement, and which his description would seem to indicate was strongly if not exactly Egyptian in character. We quote:

"The enormous masses of stone of which it was composed, and the majestic appearance of its construction, were such as he (who had been a sailor, and in that capacity had visited several American, English and Italian seaports) had not previously beheld. The front was adorned with a cornice and a frieze, covered with figures and hieroglyphics. A portico formed of ten or twelve columns, in three rows, 'stood out from the front,' the wings of the temple extending on each side. The shafts of the columns were carved with figures and hieroglyphics, 'raised' (in *basso relievo*). Prominent among these figures was one, frequently repeated, of the head of a female 'with cow's ears'—an unmistakable resemblance to the Egyptian sculptures of the goddess Isis. The front of the doorway leading into the interior and the walls, architraves, &c., of the interior, were excessively embellished with figures, emblems and hieroglyphs, some of them of such a nature that they materially assisted him in his subsequent conclusion as to the history of the people. His description of a circular tracery upon the ceiling, though not minute and exact enough to satisfy, would answer for a general description of the zodiac!"

He was subsequently confined in a room as a prisoner, which oversight was the probable means of his escape, and thus held for about a couple of weeks. His captors had, however, left untouched his revolver, cape. One afternoon, to use his own language as reported by the *World*, he concluded—

"To shoot off his pistol and see if he couldn't wake up the shop." He fired twice in succession, "aiming straight at the head of the ugliest priest on the wall." The effect was immediate and gratifying. The ponderous stone door, swinging wide, revealed a cluster of dismayed guards. Discharging the revolver again, towards the ceiling, he seized the occasion to stride boldly forth, with an air and look intended to convince his persecutors that he was no longer to be trifled with. "If a single lead-colored scoundrel among them," he declared, "had offered to lay hands on me then, his heart would have stopped beating, sudden!"

Pushing on through a long hall down which the guards fled before him, he passed into a vast apartment used as a sanctuary. There the alarm given by the guards aroused, as he entered, a multitude of people prostrate on the floor. Here an audacious impulse induced him to fire his weapon anew. The crowd, report produced fearful consternation. The crowd, evidently looking upon him as a supernatural being, parted right and left before him. Everybody did him reverence. Presently a young girl, whom he supposed to be the Princess, accosted him in alarmed and eloquent pantomime, entreating him to go away. With the assistance of a pencil and a thick stone slate she explained that it was impossible to scale the barrier which surrounded the valley, but there was an uncertain river outlet to which he should be conveyed, and a barge provided to enable him to make the attempt. Arriving, after two days, journey at the point selected and embarking in the boat furnished him, the gliding current bore him into a narrow and gigantic alley between walls of naked rock, which gradually enclosed him in impenetrable darkness, and he felt that he was passing through a subterraneous *canon*. After several hours of intense suspense, during which the current changed to a rapid, and the rapid to a torrent, he reached the open light, and at the close of the next day the habitations of the Yampais Indians at the head of the Big Canon of the Colorado, from which place he subsequently found his way to Santa Fe. His theory, based partly on his own observations and partly from the little communication he held with certain personages while in prison, is—the *World* says—to the effect that—

"Centuries ago—antedating the supposed discovery of this continent by Columbus by centuries—a great encampment of a migrating and highly civilized race was nearly destroyed by an earthquake or similar convulsion, from the worst effects of which this new charming valley, together with a favored few of the people encamped, were happily exempted. The tumult and destruction of the event lifted the world around them into Cyclopean ruins; and left them isolated forever between enormous barriers of rock surmounted by an inaccessible embankment, in the flimsy soil of which no foothold could obtain. Saved thus by a miracle, retaining the religion and customs, and numerous enough to represent and preserve the arts and other attainments of their race, Shut out from all intercourse with the rest of the planet, and impressed with the conviction that—since no human form was ever seen and no human cry was ever heard upon the verge above them—all humanity except themselves had perished, they and their descendants became possessed of an unchanging fanaticism and a swerveless egotism of mind and habit, which, while forbidding the idea of progress, prevented retrogression by continually impelling them to hold fast to the customs, to the skill, and in fact to every acquirement which the gods had sanctioned by the great traditional event."

We give the story for what it is worth. Possibly the recent republication of the celebrated "moon hoax" may have suggested it to the writer; perhaps he may have tried to imitate Johnson's "Rasselas;" perhaps the miner may have simply "spun him a yarn;" possibly, also, it may in the main be true. The theory that the first settlers of this Continent were of Egyptian origin does not lack defenders; nor is the geography of Morthern Arizona sufficiently well known to preclude the possibility of the existence of such a valley and such a people. At all events it is a most extraordinary recital.

A BIG STORM.

Seven States Feel Its Ravages.

Destruction Simultaneous in Widely Separated Regions.

Great Damage Inflicted at Chicago, Elgin, Springfield, Mattoon, Janesville, Warrenton, Jefferson City, Council Bluffs, Baxter Springs, Cleveland and Many Other Places.

The Western exchanges have some accounts of the wind storm which swept over the north-western States on Friday last, but of which the dispatches of the time said little. The effects of the gale were widely and disastrously felt, and it must go upon rscord as one of the greatest wind storms ever experienced in that region.

In Illinois, Chicago is the first point of interest. One of the buildings suffering there was the Michigan avenue Baptist church, one of the pillars of which, a stone 15 feet long and 4 feet square was blown upon the roof of L. C. Merric's house, forcing its way through to the cellar. Herman Deskey, while standing upon a lumber pile was blown off, and fell to the ground, about thirty feet, suffering severe injury. The new double three story frame house, 173 and 175, West Polk street, was blown down, crushing an adjoining two-story frame house. A Mrs. Robinson, at 762 West Lake street, was trying to close a shutter, when the wind blew it open and dragged her out of the window, so that she fell to the sidewalk, receiving severe injuries.

At Elgin, Ill., the storm lasted twelve hours, and at 11:30 A. M. the steeple of the Congregational church, 175 feet high, was blown to the ground, dragging in its fall a large portion of the brick work of the building. The falling steeple struck with terrific force on Centre street, missing the house of a woman named Abbott by only about four feet.

At Mattoon, Illinois, the storm did considerable damage all over the city. The wind entered the stairway on the south side of the Wartham brick block, and blew down seventy feet of the frontage on First and Broadway, just being completed, and unroofed it, and doing other damage to the building. The new Baptist Church, just completed, was moved off of its foundation, and sustained other damage. The damage in the country is reported heavy. Fences, out-buildings, etc., were scattered in every direction. The storm appears to be general throughout this part of the State, as far as heard from.

At Springfield, Illinois, the storm continued all Thursday night, but no serious damage done, and none at all to any person. Some chimneys, blinds and awnings were destroyed, while trees and fences suffered greatly. The county house, on the Poor Farm, sixteen miles east of the city, was unroofed, and a part of the south and west walls prostrated. The building was of brick, and was completed externally, but the contractors are still at work inside. Eleven carpenters, who are at work on the building, slept in it, and at twelve minutes past three Friday morning the building fell. The contractors' price for the building was $32,000, on which they had received $16,500. The loss will amount to $5,000. It will probably take a law suit to determine who is to bear it.

Janesville, Wis., dispatches say that a very hard storm of wind and rain prevailed all night throughout the whole of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Iowa. The railroads are much damaged, tracks and buildings being washed away, but all will be repaired in a day or two. All the water courses are rising rapidly, and the thaw continues, with a prospect of more rain.

The loss to Warrenton, Mo., is estimated at $4,000, in a dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican*. Among ravages reported are: Steeple of the German Lutheran church blown off and carried a considerable distance, where it now lies buried in the ground, head down, about four feet. The roof of the colored Methodist church was blown off, and also those of two brick and one frame buildings near the depot. A frame building used as an engine-house was blown down and entirely demolished. The southwest gable-end of the Western House was blown down and several sleepers made narrow escape of their lives. The fences for miles around were blown down and scattered in every direction, while barns and out-buildings were leveled to the ground in countless numbers. The fences in this town were blown down and carried, in some instances, by the wind a distance of one hundred feet. The damage through the county in every quarter is, no doubt, quite heavy.

A Jefferson City, Mo., dispatch to the same paper says that the weather had been unusually warm for the season throughout the day, and during the evening the clouds which floated in the murky sky were tinged with a sulphurous and yellow hue. It commenced raining about 11 o'clock, and at midnight the wind rose, culminating in a furious storm accompanied with thunder and lightning. At about half-past 12 o'clock the storm reached its height, and the tornado which had its course from a southeast direction, swept over the city. The tin roof of Mr. Popp's three-story brick building on High street was lifted up by the winds and rolled up like a scroll. In this way it was floated through the air northwardly a distance of 140 feet, and landed directly in the center of the street. The flooring of the roof was also conveyed into the street, where it formed a flooring as regular as if put down by a carpenter. The street was perfectly blockaded by several tons of roofing. The new public school house on Monroe street, now in a forward state of completion, was also unroofed of its metalic covering. At the penitentiary considerable damage was done. The entire tin roof of the new cell hall, with the rafters and sheeting was borne away by the wind and landed in the prison yard. The walls of the large dining hall were somewhat damaged, and the window lights were broken in the commissary building. A hole was crushed in the wagon shop, by falling timbers, and the gutterings of other buildings were destroyed. To add to the consternation, all the lamps in the prison yard were extinguished by the gusts of wind, and bricks, pieces of mortar and other missiles were blown about like scattering shell from a battery. Captain Zimmerner, in charge of the night watch, while rushing to put out the flames caused by an exploded lamp, was struck on the side by a piece of timber and quite seriously injured; he was taken to the prison hospital. At first it was supposed that bones were broken, but a surgical examination showed that his injuries consisted only of flesh bruises. His term of office had expired, and he was on duty only to explain matters to his successor, Captain Spencer.

The roof of Captain Wells's house, on Main street, was lifted up, and it landed on a neighbor's fence, about fifty yards distant. The stable owned by Judge Dunscombe was blown down, and this morning a mule was extricated from the debris, after amputating a large log that lay across the animal's neck. The roof of J. S. Flemming's house, on Main street, also landed about thirty yards from the building. In one instance a stable was carried from its foundation, and after making three complete somersaults landed in a graveyard near by. Many chimneys, outhouses, arbors, trees and fences were overthrown, and lie scattered over the streets and in the adjoining fields. People were shaken in their beds, and the dwellings rocked to and fro like infants' cradles. In the country there was much damage to trees and fences. The fences on Mr. Greenbury's farm, three miles south, and on the fair grounds, were prostrated. Fence posts were snapped off near the ground like pipe stems. In Marion township the fences were blown down and trees uprooted on Dr. Davidson's grounds. Some lives are reported lost, but the reports in circulation are not verified. The tornado swept west of this place, prostrating the telegraph wires.

The thunder storm, accompanied by high winds, passing over Baxter Springs, Kansas, Thursday night demolished a number of buildings, including the unfinished Presbyterian Church and a large two-story building. The ruins, which subsequently caught fire, were destroyed, together with the adjacent store of Arthur & Dergler. The total loss is about $21,000; no insurance.

At Council Bluffs, Iowa, the temporary bridge across the Missouri river was carried away.

At Cleveland, Ohio, a German Protestant school house was blown down.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The Local Option Bill Passes Second Reading in the House, the Allegheny Members All Voting Aye.

Adverse Report on the Governor's Recommendation for the Sale of the Assets in the Treasury—Railroad Bills Passed—The Local Option Bill Considered in the House—Tax on Coal Tonnage, &c., &c.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 1, 1871.

SENATE.

The Park Bill Indefinitely Postponed.

The Senate indefinitely postponed the Allegheny county park bill.

Railroad Bills Passed.

At the afternoon session the supplement to the act authorizing the York and Wrightsville Railroad Company to sell their property and franchises to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad to issue 7,000 shares of stock thereon, was passed.

The bill authorizing the Western Pennsylvania Railroad to sell to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and authorizing the latter to issue twenty thousand shares of stock thereon, was passed to second reading, Mr. White desiring to amend so as to secure the rights of stockholders of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

Adverse Report on the Governor's Recommendation for the Sale of Assets in the Treasury.

The Finance Committee made a long report on the Governor's recommendation for the sale of nine millions of assets or securities in the State treasury, emphatically opposing such sale, but recommending that the Governor, if he thinks proper, may issue proposals and report the result of bids to the next Legislature. They also reported negatively on Mr. Warfel's bill to sell the surplus funds for the payment of the public debt, which, after some debate, was recommitted.

Mr. Rutan introduced a bill extending to Washington county the act of 1869, providing for the enlargement of burial grounds and cemeteries in Huntington county.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Robb introduced a supplement authorizing the Pittsburgh Gas Company to sell old property. Passed.

Mr. Ellis, of Schuylkill, introduced a new coal bill, being a supplement to the act of 1864 imposing additional taxes for State purposes, and abolishing the Revenue Board, providing that hereafter every railway, canal or transportation shall make returns of anthracite coal shipped and pay a tax to the Commonwealth as follows: One mill on every ton on which they shall charge sixteen mills per mile of twenty-eight feet grade, and one mill per ton where they charge eighteen mills per mile of more than twenty-eight feet grade; and for all charges in excess of these they shall pay a tax graded by the excess of charges. All taxes thus derived from the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad shall be devoted to the Miners Hospital and Asylum of Schuylkill county.

The Coal Carrying Outrage.

In the evening Mr. Steele, of Schuylkill, introduced a resolution for a special committee of seven to investigate the cause of complaint against coal carrying companies for imposing exorbitant charges, to report by bill or otherwise. The House refused to suspend the orders, and the resolution was withdrawn for the present.

The Local Option Liquor Law

Was the special order. One hundred and thirty-seven petitions, signed by thousands from every section of the State, were presented for the bill, with three remonstrances—two from Philadelphia and one from Cumberland.

Discussion arose on amendments offered by Messrs. Elliott and Whitson, substituting cities and counties for wards, boroughs and townships.

Messrs. White, Mann, Coray, Gray, Smith, of Philadelphia, and others spoke against the amendment.

Smith, of Dauphin, Putney and others spoke for the amendments. An amendment for a vote by counties was killed, yeas 26 nays 68. Those voting aye were Albright, Boilean, Cummings, Elliott, English, Fetter, Hoopes, Keene, Lamon, Leidig, McAteer, Milliken, Mooney, Putney, Reyburn, Rohrer, Rose, Schnatterly, Sloan, Smith, Dauphin; Thompson, Wells, Wiley, Wilson, Woolever, Zerbe.

An amendment substituting cities for wards was defeated, yeas 25, nays 69. Those voting aye were Albright, Cloud, Cummings, Elliott, English, Fetter, Hager, Humphreys, Kerr, Lamon, Leidig, Milliken, Mooney, Putney, Reyburn, Rohrer, Smith, Dauphin; Starr, Thompson, Wells, Wiley, Wilson, Woolever, Zerbe.

The first section of this bill passed second reading, yeas 59, nays 35. Those voting against the bill were Boilean, Chalfant, Conrad, Cummings, Darrah, Duffey, Ellis, Engleman, English, Fetter, Hawey, Hereter, Hoopes, Keefer, Leidig, Leonard, Lewis, McAteer, McKeon, Magee, Meek, Mooney, Morris, Putney, Reyburn, Rose, Ross, Schnatterly, Swartz, Steele, Webb, Wiley, Wilson, Woolever, Zerbe.

All the Allegheny members voted for the bill. Mr. Humphreys endeavored to have wholesale dealers exempt from the bill in wards where license should be voted down. He was sustained by Mr. Robb, but failed. The bill passed to a second reading without amendment.

PEACE.

The Preliminaries Ratified.

The Vote 546 in Favor to 107 Against.

The National Guards Propose Resistance.

An Attack on Hotel de Ville Planned.

Belgium Will Recognize the French Republic.

FRANCE.

Banquet at Versailles—Duration of the German Occupation of Paris—Programme of the Thiers Government—The Question of Indemnity.

VERSAILLES, February 28.—Last night at the banquet the Emperor showed his guests a preliminary treaty of peace, signed an hour before, and accepted the felicitations of the august personages present.

The Emperor embraced Von Moltke and Von Roon and expressed deep gratitude for the invaluable services of these officers.

His Majesty's health will probably prevent his reviewing the troops on horseback, but he will certainly review them on Champ de Mars.

It is the intention of his Majesty to witness the entry of the Eleventh corps at the Enciente on Wednesday morning. The reasons for doing this are obvious to all who are acquainted with the state of public feeling in Paris and vicinity. The spot selected for the purpose is kept secret. The Eleventh corps will have the honor of being the first Prussian force that will occupy the capital.

At 10 o'clock precisely they will enter with colors flying and bands playing. The corps will be in full strength—30,000 strong, with ninety-six field guns.

At the end of three days they will be relieved by another corps, probably the Guards. This process of relief will probably involve the presence of 60,000 German soldiers within the Enciente at one time. Each corps will remain three days, and then be succeeded by another until all have had their turn. The whole period of occupation has not yet been defined.

The Parisians seem to suppose the occupation will last only a few days, and this is not unlikely, but it may prove a delusive hope, for the occupation may last months, which seems not improbable, from certain indications at present.

The Germans may be requested by the authorities of France to occupy the city until anarchy and riot is subdued, and respect to law is insured.

The Government, of which Thiers is at the head, are resolved to maintain their authority, and to do the best to restore order and reason. They believe that it is the intention of the French Government to disband the whole Imperial army immediately when they are released from captivity in Germany, and organize a new and gigantic system of national defense. The old army will be swept away with unsparing completeness, and a prolonged occupation of Paris by a German garrison may be an actual necessity of these wholesale measures for the regeneration of France.

The first installment of the indemnity will be £20,000,000, and on the payment of a second like amount, the evacuation of the Seine Infereur will immediately take place. A treaty of commerce between France and Prussia, on terms accorded to the most favored nations, is one of the stipulations of the treaty of peace.

The National Assembly.

BORDEAUX, February 28.—In the National Assembly this evening, M. Thiers energetically demanded the immediate discussion of the treaty of peace. A public sitting will be held to-morrow.

Thiers Insists that the Assembly Shall Consider the Treaty.

BORDEAUX, February 28.—After reading the conditions of peace, Thiers said that for himself and his colleagues, they had gone to the limit of their responsibility, and the Assembly must be accountable for the rest. No member could abstain from voting in the present state of circumstances. The Assembly decided to meet this evening in committee, and hold a public meeting at noon to-morrow. The Assembly chamber is strongly guarded by troops. The city is tranquil.

At the evening session the government demanded the immediate discussion of the treaty. The proposition was opposed by several deputies from Alsace and Paris. Thiers energetically appealed to the Assembly to lose no time. It was necessary that the treaty should be discussed without the least delay. The Assembly might thus spare Paris from great suffering. The government could not feel responsible for the consequences of delay.

The Feeling Among the Parisians.

PARIS, February 28.—The districts which the Germans intend to occupy are deserted. Barricades have been erected in Montmartre, Belleville and Chapelle, generally. All needful precautions have been taken by the authorities.

French Ambassador to be Received at the English Court—Correspondence Between Emperor William and the Czar.

LONDON, March 1.—The Duke Broglie will be officially received by the Queen on Friday as the Ambassador from France.

The fourth article in the last convention is to the effect that contributions in money which have been imposed are to be remitted. The Germans are to collect taxes in the occupied provinces until the ratification of the preliminaries of peace.

The following correspondence has passed between the Emperor of Germany and the Czar Alexander: The Emperor, in his letter to the Czar, after stating the terms upon which peace has been concluded, says: "We have arrived at the end of a glorious and bloody war, which was precipitated by the frivolity of the French. Prussia remembers that you prevented the spread of the war. God bless you." The Czar replied that he shared the joy which was felt by his illustrious brother, and hoped for durable peace. He had proved a devoted friend. The happiness and glory of Russia and Prussia were now insured.

Measures Taken to Prevent Outrages.

PARIS, February 28.—The French troops have evacuated the barracks of the Louvre and Elysees. Pasting all placards is prohibited during the occupation of the city by the Germans.

Minister Picard remains in Paris. The ambassadors of England, Austria and Russia will return immediately to their legations.

The press attack the authorities for their supineness during the recent outrages. An official journal announces that measures have been taken to prevent their occurrence.

Preliminaries Ratified by the Assembly.

BORDEAUX, March 1.—In the Assembly to-day, the Committee of consultation which accompanied Thiers to Versailles made a report, unanimously recommending the ratification by the Assembly of the preliminaries of peace agreed to and submitted by the President. M. Bomberger, Deputy from the Department of Moselle, adjured the Assembly to reject any terms involving the cession of French territory. He strongly denounced Napoleon III., and a violent agitation arose in the Chamber. An attempt was made by M. Comte, formerly private secretary of the Emperor, in justification of the Empire. The Assembly enthusiastically and unanimously voted by acclamation a resolution offered by M. Farge, decreeing the fall of the Empire, and stigmatizing Napoleon as the author of the misfortunes of France. The Assembly voted the ratification of the preliminary conditions of peace by 546 ayes to 107 noes.

The Triumphal Entry—No Resistance Offered.

PARIS, March 1.—The head of the column of the Eleventh corps, Gen. Vonbose, is just entering the Pont du Jour and Porte Mailat, and is moving towards the Arc du Triomphe. No hostile movement of the populace has yet been seen, and the prospect of a collision is diminishing.

Entry of Paris by the Germans—The Streets Deserted—The Position Chosen for their Occupation Admirable for Strategic Purposes.

Special to the Herald.]

PARIS, Noon, March 1.—Last night a rumor prevailed that the enemy had given up his intended occupation, and it found credit in many quarters. The completion of the preparations and activity of the authorities, however, forbade the hope of any truth in the rumor. The scenes in portions of the city beggar description. Excited crowds had gathered at Montmartre and Belleville nearly all night, listening to incendiary speeches and shouting defiance at the Prussians. Since Vinoy's proclamation the best part of the National Guard have been active in perfecting barricades as safeguards against the approach of armed crowds, to the line marked out by the Germans. At an early hour in the morning the preparations were completed.

This morning the streets presented a singular appearance, from the absence of people and the almost entire desertion of the line of march, except by strong bodies of regular French troops, who occupied the triangle during the night with the intention of falling back on the advance of the Prussians, and taking positions commanding the approaches to the line.

The Paris press, which are beginning to fear the consequences of their rash utterances, are making a last appeal to the people to abstain from acts likely to bring terrible disasters upon France without improving her position or altering the result.

At the hour which had been appointed, ten o'clock, the first represeniative corps of the victorious army entered the enciente under the eye of his Imperial Majesty. In accordance with the programme, favored by the splendid weather, the Eleventh corps, numbering 30,000, with ninety-six pieces of field artillery and the usual proportion of cavalry, under command of General Von Bose, advanced in two columns, one at Porte Neuilly, the other at Pont Du Jour. The former advanced at a pretty rapid pace up the avenue Grand Armee, direct for the Aro do Triumphe, the French troops vacating the streets as the Germans approached. The other column, entering at the Pont du Jour, below Autuiel, commenced the march along the quay on the north side of the Seine, direct for the Place de la Concorde, when the rendezvous of the two columns is fixed.

The zone surrendered to the Germans was almost entirely free of French. It commences at the extreme southwest corner of the enciente, which forms a point and runs in the shape of an irregular triangle, of which the Seine forms the east side, the enciente from Pont du Jour to Pont des Tirne the west, the Fauborg Honore, avenue des Ternes from the Rue Royale to the enciente the north side, or base. The only points within these limits retained by the French are the baking establishments of the army of Paris, the Quai de Bill, and the Pont du Jena. The triangle was admirably chosen for strategic purposes, with its right protected by the Seine. Nothing could exceed the splendid appearance of the troops, despite the hard service they had seen. The rest accorded them during the armistice seems to have obliterated most of the traces of the campaign.

The shops closed the windows facing the streets, and the aspect of the city is desolate. The Nationals are posted as piquets on every avenue, with lines of sentries across the streets to prevent the soldiers going beyond the line of demarcation. From ten to twelve o'clock A. M. the same aspect was presented, with more people in the streets in small crowds, and with more Nationals on duty. At the Rue Royale, Rivoli and the Place Concorde there are double lines of wagons cutting off communication with civilians, who are allowed to pass the Champ Elysees. Most of the women out are in mourning and going to mass. The men are depressed in spirits, and the conversation is on the unfortunate state of Paris and France, but no threats against the government. At eight o'clock A. M. hardly a person was seen. All the houses are closed.

At 9 A. M. the head of the Prussian advance was seen rounding the Arc du Triomphe. To the surprise of the few who were present, both men and women were seen hurrying away in tears, and only boys and a few workmen were left. The German Hussars galloped down every avenue leading to the Champs Elysees, to search the streets branching therefrom. Not the slightest attempt at disturbance occurred. The conduct of the people was admirable. About 4,000 infantry and cavalry only advanced. There was no music, but a drum was beat and a trumpet sounded. A splendid body of men, whose marching is equal to household troops. halted opposite the Palais d'Industrie, which was at once taken possession of by the hussars. A few Uhlans ride down the Place de la Concorde, where they view with derision the faces of the statues covered with crape. The Germans are astonished at the mournful aspect of the city and the desertion of the streets.

The only incident observed was the following: A Frenchman, respectably dressed, went up to a Russian sentinel and spoke to the soldier, who replied civilly, when a workman near beat and kicked the former severely, and uttered cries of "assassin." The German officers only laughed.

At precisely thirteen minutes past eight the first of the Prussians were inside Paris. Directly within the gate six hussars spread out and came up the Avenue Grand Armee at a rapid trot, sometimes breaking into a hard gallop. Ten paces in advance of these rode a young officer, about twenty years of age, sword in hand. It is said he was selected in honor of and reward for his great personal bravery in the field. The men carried carbines, resting on their thighs, and on they came, at a rattling pace. The young leader looked so gallant I could not help admiring him. A small party dashed to the Arc de Triomphe, and under it they went without drawing bridle, over heaps of stones and sand, which had been left possibly to prevent their passage. They reined sharp up at the top of the Champs Elysees, with the Tuileries in front. As I turned towards the Avenue de Triomphe, I saw another officer, with a trumpeter at his side, galloping up the avenue, and behind them, at a little distance, a dozen hussars. A cloud of tafantry was seen approaching, but at such a distance that the little square of cavalry was for a moment entirely unsupported. When I reached the Arc I asked the young officer his name. He replied politely, Lieutenant Von Bernardy, of the Fourteenth Hussars. As he was speaking his captain joined the party, and there was an expression of excited satisfaction about both, but no swaggering. After a few minutes, piquets were detached to each avenue, and the men started on a gallop, but soon returned with reports. Bernardy sat coolly, stroking the mane of his horse with his sabre, not noticing the rapidly growing crowd which his arrival had provoked. More hussars soon came riding up, and by half-past eight the whole squadron assembled on the neuilly side of the arc. A mob of two hundred looked on with a mixture of indifference and indignation, but there was no external sign of rage. At a quarter of nine the staff arrived, with General Kamicka in front, followed by fifty officers, with all kinds of arms and all sorts of uniforms. They did not stop, but rode down the Champs Elysees to the house of Queen Christina, where their headquarters were established. One of the officers, Count Waldensee, halted to shake hands with one of our group, an Englishman. They chatted a few minutes, but directly after the Prussians had passed, this gentleman was attacked by three men in blouses, but he managed to keep his temper. Three hundred yards behind the staff came a battalion of the Eighty-eighth, with drums and fifes. Then came troops of blue dragoons, whose regimental number I couldn't see. Then marched a mixed detachment of Bavarians, composed of infantry and cavalry, followed by two hundred men of every variety of the Prussian line. A corps consisting of about a dozen officers of artillery at the head of a little column, which was closed by some thirty red horses and containing altogether probably 2,000 men, brought up the rear. By a quarter past nine the whole body had passed the Arc du Triomphe, and was descending the Elysees. Several hundred were now assembled, but no real crowd. All seemed tranquil, and the people manifested little ill temper. At a quarter past ten the patrol of hussars came back from the Arc and trotted to Porte Maillot. At the same moment a half dozen infantry soldiers turned the corner of the avenue, closed and posted a sentry on the Place near the avenue Del Imperatrice, then entered the Rue de Presbourg and began billeting the houses surrounding the Place de la Etoile, whose doors were all open on that street. The moment the solitary sentry was observed, the mob surrounded him, gazing and gaping like so many children. At this time the crowd began to increase in the rear of the Palais d'Industrie, where the troops halted. Women began to appear in a passion at the novel sights, so irresistable to Parisian females. The men present were mainly foreigners. At the Pont du Jour only a few dragoons had entered up to ten o'clock. No advance guard had been pushed forward. The Bois de Boulogne is entirely deserted, except here and there on the corner of the main avenue a hussar sat like a statue on his horse. Small patrols of cavalry passed occasionally along the lake. Troops were passing in some number from eight o'clock through the Bois de Boulogne and marching towards Port Neuilly. These had crossed the Seine on a pontoon bridge laid last night near Point du Jour. The inhabitants of Bois de Boulogne are perfectly good humored.

ENGLAND.

A Proclamation from M. Thiers—Order from Gen. Vinoy—Military Precautions—Entry of the Germans—Opposition Expected.

LONDON, March 1.—Thiers has issued a proclamation to the people of Paris. He appeals to their patriotism and wisdom for the preservation of order. Famine, he says, compelled the surrender of the forts, and obliged the Government to open negotiations. He says they were only able to obtain an extension of the armistice by consenting to the partial occupation of Paris. The French army will occupy the left bank of the Seine, in order to secure the execution of the Convention. Thiers says the people should not break up the Convention, thus entailing a frightful misfortune upon France.

An order of the day will be issued by Gen. Vinoy, who says the Government unhesitatingly confides to the National Guard the care of the city, and trusts in their devotion and intelligence for the maintenance of good order. The least agitation will, says the General, furnish a pretext for an irreparable misfortune, which only calmness and dignity can avert.

The proclamation of M. Thiers and order of Gen. Vinoy have produced a good impression in Paris, but military precautions have been taken to prevent disorder.

The Eleventh Prussian Corps and the Bavarians will enter Paris to-day.

The Belgium Government will recognize the French Republic.

A special from Paris expresses the opinion that the city is in a very disturbed state, and says serious occurrences are apprehended.

The *Lilli* newspaper asserts that large masses of the populace of Belleville intend to occupy the Champs Elysees this morning and oppose the Prussians with arms.

A *Times'* dispatch says that at a special meeting of delegates from the National Guard it was determined to resist the entry of the Germans *at outrance*.

A meeting of 1,500 of the National Guard subsequently resolved to attack the Hotel de Ville on Tuesday forenoon, and appointed a Commander-in-Chief. It was announced that the Government having declared that the army had failed to defend Paris, they, the National Guards were ready to do so.

Through a want of combination and over fatigue the attack upon the Hotel de Ville did not come off, and the troops retreated to a place in De La Bastille, where they placed in position some useless cannon. The serviceable cannon are restored to the ramparts at Belleville and Montmartre. The authorities stand aloof, in order not to provoke a collision, but sympathy with the idea of resistance is steadily increasing. It is said that if the National Guards oppose the entry of the Prussians Vinoy will not interfere, but will withdraw his army. The authorities are greatly embarrassed by the condition of affairs. There is much indignation at the removal of the wounded from the Palace Industrie to make room for the Prussians.

Heavy Subscriptions to the French Relief Fund.

NEW YORK, March 1.—New York is not much behind San Francisco in its subscriptions to relieve the suffering in France. They already foot up $195,000, of which the Chamber of Commerce Committee collected $95,500, the Produce Exchange Committee $15,000, and the Citizens Committee $85,500. The store ship Supply completes loading her cargo of provisions at noon to-day. She now only waits orders from Washington to set sail to-morrow for Havre. She has on board about 3,000 barrels of flour, a quantity of salt beef, a number of cases of preserved meats, bags of dried peas, beans, grain, &c. The Committee will send another ship about the 15th, to load with the provisions now collecting. The sloop-of-war Saratoga will probably be placed at the disposal of the Committee. The frigate Worcester sails to-day for Havre from Boston. More than 8,000 barrels will be sent by national vessels besides the quantity dispatched on merchant ships. The next vessels are to carry grain if the farmers of the country promptly repond to the appeal made upon their benevolent feelings. Grain is more needed, if anything, than flour.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for February.

Decrease During the Month $7,317,960—Decrease Since March $1, 1870, $117,619,630.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Following is an abstract of the statement of the public debt for the month of February:

Debt bearing coin interest	$1,922,343,700
Interest	36,489,613
Bearing currency interest	55,238,000
Interest	318,205
Matured debt	3,261,112
Interest	541,900
Bearing no interest	426,331,434
Unclaimed Pacific Railroad interest	13,695
Total principal and interest	$2,434,727,651
Coin in Treasury	103,174,208
Currency in Treasury	20,854,605
Total	$124,028,814
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,320,708,846
Decrease during Feb'ry	7,317,960
Decrease since March 1, 1870	117,619,630
Decrease since March 1, 1869	$204,754,413

Statement of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies interest, payable in lawful money, shows a total as follows:

Amount outstanding	$64,618,832
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,188
Interest paid by the United States	10,753,910
Interest repaid by transportation of mails	2,460,818
Balance of interest paid by the United States	8,293,091

APPEAL TO FARMERS.

Commissioner of Agriculture Capron Calls on the Farmers of the Country to Contribute Seeds for the People of France.

NEW YORK, February 27.—The Chamber of Commerce Committee have issued an appeal to the farmers of the country, from Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, inviting a generous rivalry with those of England and Belgium in furnishing supplies of seed to insure a harvest and avert famine in France. The Commissioner says the best local varieties of spring wheat of last year's crop, sound and clean, are especially desirable, yet winter wheat may be contributed where spring wheat is not attainable. The heaviest and most productive oats, as the excelsior, Swedish, surprise or Norway, the most thrifty kinds of barley and most prolific varieties of bush beans. Especial care should be exercised in avoiding seed injured by or containing insects, and grain foul with the germs of pestiferous weeds. The packages should be stout and well fastened barrels, and the net weight should be plainly marked upon each package, the variety of seed or grain, and state where grown. These donations should be sent to the Relief Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, No. 64 Pearl street, in season for shipment on the 5th of March, and it is hoped and believed they will be both liberal and general.

CRIME.

NASHVILLE, March 1.—H. R. Gwyn, of Wilson county, was shot and killed Monday morning by his son William. The difference between them arose from the elder Gwyn's intemperance and harsh treatment of his wife and family, one of the most respectable in Wilson county.

Mrs. N. S. Van Hook was murdered by an unknown person at her residence in Jackson, Tenn., at half-past nine A. M., by blows on the head with a hatchet. She had just started her children to Sabbath school, and was alone in her chamber reading. She had in her bureau $500, which is supposed to have been the incentive to the murder, but the assassin failed to find it. The residence was near the center of Jackson, and persons were passing on the street all the time.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1.—A full jury have been obtained in the Filkins case.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, February 27.—The market for beef cattle was devoid of animation to-day and prices, though quotably unchanged, were rather in favor of buyers.

We quote choice at 8@8½c., fair to good at 6½@7½c., and common at 4@6c. ℘ pound, gross.

Receipts, 1,975 head.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

Head.
70 Owen Smith, Western, 7½@8½c.
50 John Smyth & Bros., Western, 7@8½c.
50 Dennis Smyth, Lancaster co., 6@7½c.
35 A. Christy, Western, 7@8½c.
32 Jas. Christy, Western, 7½@8c.
32 Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 6½@7½c.
75 P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 6½@8½c.
50 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 6½@7½c.
70 James S. Kirk, Chester co., 6@7½c.
25 B. F. McFullen, Western, 6@8½c.
140 James McFillen, western, 7@8c.
70 E. S. McFillen, western, 7@8c.
25 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster county, 7½@8c.
270 J. J. Martin & Co., western, 6@8½c.
100 Mooney & Miller, western and Lancaster county, 6½@8c.
65 Thomas Mooney & Bro., western, 6½@7½c.
50 H. Chain, Jr., Lancaster county, 6½@7½c.
57 L. Frank, Lancaster county, 6½@7½c.
40 Gus Schamberg & Co., Lancaster county, 6½@7½c.
100 Hope & Co., western, 6@8½c.
35 H. Frank, West Virginia, 7@7½c.
26 B. Baldwin, Chester county, 6@8c.
28 J. Clemson, Lancaster county, 7@8c.
40 Wm. Alexander, Chester county, 5@8c.
45 John McArdle, western, 7½@8½c.
51 R. Maynes, western, 5½@7½c.
30 V. Young, Chester county, 6@7½c.
30 Elcorn & Co. Chester county, 7½c.
32 J Frank, Michigan, 6@7c.
31 J Evans, Chester county, 5@5½c.
19 C. Welker, Chester county, 4@6½c.

Cows and calves were in steady request, and 200 head sold at $40@75, as to quality.

Sheep attracted but little attention, and changed hands in a small way at 5@6½c ℘ ℔ gross. Receipts 12,000 head.

Hogs—The late advance was well maintained, and there was a fair inquiry. Sales of 4,500 head at $10 50@10 50 for slop up to $11@12 for corn fed.

Boston Copper Market.

February 25.—Copper—The market for manufactured copper is quiet and unchanged. Sheathing is selling at 30c, yellow sheathing metal at 25c, bolts and braziers' copper at 32c, and yellow metal bolts at 24c per pound.

Ingot copper is in better demand and firm at previous rates. We note sales of domestic brands at a range of 22½@23½c per pound for large and small lots.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 1, 1871.

The local money market appeared dull to-day. Applications for loans were comparatively light, and the counter business at some of the banking houses excessively dull. There are large amounts of money that would be let out on short date paper with satisfactory collaterals, at low rates, but as it is difficult for borrowers to make any profitable terms with money in so short a time there are no calls on such conditions.

—Local stocks and bonds are without any reportable change. Allegheny Valley 7-30s are in moderate demand at about 90, and when brokers can make a small commission inside of that rate, an occasional transaction occurs.

—The transactions in government bonds of late have been of unusual magnitude, and many who bought some days ago have taken advantage of the advance to sell. The tone of the market, however, continues strong, and with the Treasury Department as a "bull," prices are likely to make a further advance.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114⅝	114⅝	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112⅛	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112⅛	112	111⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112⅛	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111	111	110⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111⅛	111	111
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111⅛	111	111⅛
10-40s	111⅛	110	109¾
Gold	111	111	110⅞

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111
United States 6s of 1881	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	112
United States 5-20s of 1864	111⅞
United States 5-20s of 1865	112
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111⅛
Union Pacific Railroad	84½
Central Pacific Railroad	93⅛
Currency Pacifics	109¾

—The undecided point is whether capital will be withdrawn from this country to repair the losses of France and Germany. This proposition has many disciples, but the press has steadily combated their views. France especially may become a borrower, but her own people can supply her needs, and her neighbors will have more promising securities to attract their attention, and among them the new funding loans of the United States will be prominent. The demand for them we believe will not only offset any drain of specie from this country which may occur on account of our foreign trade, but it will remove the possibility of the outflow of capital so often alluded to in financial columns, and to such an extent the sales of the new bonds will swell that Europe will be indebted to us. Should the Alabama claims be settled on a cash basis, the flow of foreign gold to this country could not but affect favorably our business interests, and even perhaps lead to an inflation which would carry gold to par, and every other productive security, such as stocks, bonds, mortgages and real estate to a higher range of prices than we have witnessed for a long period.

—The New York Financial *Bulletin* says: Some of the large holders of gold sold on the announcement of the March programme of the Treasury, and their sales brought about a decline in the price to 111. The lower rates for foreign exchange also assisted the downward tendency of the premium. There is, however, a good bottom to the market. During March the customs receipts of the Treasury it is estimated will amount to $15,000,000, while the Treasury sales during the same time will be only $7,000,000, thus reducing the stock in the market $8,000,000. This calculation of course does not include what will be shipped. On Thursday next the Treasury will sell $1,000,000, and on the preceding Wednesday will buy $2,000,000 of five twenties.

—The New York *Herald* thus notices the stock market: After the long dullness of the winter the current activity of the stock market strikes the attention with all the greater interest and force. The vicinity of the Stock Exchange presents its old-time look of animation, if not excitement. The pit in the Long Room is constantly thronged with a dense mass of brokers, who are subdivided into groups representing the dealers in the various favorites. Hardly more than a week ago this crowd was so small that a broker might buy or sell half a dozen different stocks without stepping beyond a radius of a few feet. Now there are as many dealers in each specialty as there were in the whole list, so that to execute a similar order nowadays he would have to stride the full limits of the busy ampitheater. The advanced stage of prices and the progressive character of the market recalls the reflection which has been more than once alluded to in this column, that speculation is a vast sea with a flowing and ebbing tide, which to the patient investor brings successful results, no matter wh'ch his line of operation. Like any rule, this, of course, has its exceptions. It is almost a certainty that if stocks are purchased or speculatively sold at any intermediate general situation of the market a profit will be eventually derived. In other words, should one man buy stock and another sell it for a decline the recurrent fluctuations of months or years would in more than the average of cases bring a profit to each transaction. It is only those who have shallow margins or purchase after an enormous advance or sell after an unnatural decline that lose money. In tracing to-day's business we find another active movement in Western Union Telegraph, which was carried up to 52⅞ and there allowed to take care of itself, the crowd then running on other favorites. Union Pacific, on the expectation of an adoption by Congress of the report of the Judiciary Committee, ran up to 26. Ohio and Mississippi, in which there was a very heavy outstanding short interest, sold at 40⅞ on the sidewalk after the closing of the Stock Exchange. The lease of the road to the Baltimore and Ohio Company was of course the basis of this fresh rise, although the event had been expected for months, if not years. New York Central scrip advanced to 95⅞. (The Government has magnanimously decided not to collect the revenue tax; at least, such was the report on the street.) On the other hand, Pacific Mail was the exception to the prevailing direction of stocks, for it opened weak and suddenly fell 1⅜ per cent.—viz., to 43⅛—on a Washington dispatch that the Senate had rejected the proposition for an increased subsidy. United States Express, which is the chronic football of a certain clique, and which at 33 was going down out of sight because the Erie Company had refused a new contract over their road, is now at 54, going to par on the renewal of this contract, &c. Adams Express was strong, and rose to 70. In short, the "spring rise" which was so decided by the "bears" in January has fairly set in, and the sanguine "bulls" assert that stocks have only "begun to rise." What with peace in Europe, a prospective settlement of our moral war with England on the Alabama question, easy and abundant money, a promising spring trade and like stimulating influences, the advance of the past few days has involved the failure of three or four operators for a decline, gentlemen who imbibed "not wisely but too well" the pernicious doctrines of certain would-be instructors of the public on the question of values in Wall street.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 1, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M	4:30 P.M.
J. & H.	96⅞	96¼	96⅛	96¾	96¼	96⅜
Do. Scrip	92⅞	92¾	92½	92⅝	92½	92⅝
Erie	22⅛	22¼	22¼	22	22⅛	22⅜
Reading	99⅞	99⅞	99½	99⅝	99¼	99½
Harlem	....	126⅞	....	126¼	....	....
Mich. Cent.	....	117⅞	....	117½	....	....
Lake Shore	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅝
Illinois Cent	....	133¼	....	133¼	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts	....	107⅝	107¾	108⅛	108⅛	109
C. & N. W.	78	77⅞	78	78¼	78¼	79
Do. pref	88⅞	89	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	90⅜
Rock Island	109¼	109	109⅛	109	109¼	109⅜
St. Paul	53½	53½	53½	53½	53½	53⅝
Do. pref	74⅞	74⅝	74¾	75	75	75⅜
Tol. & Wabash	....	54⅛	....	54½	....	....
Do. pref	....	77	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	95½	94⅞	....	95⅞	95⅞	95¾
Ohio & Miss	41⅛	41½	41⅞	42	42½	42⅛
Chic. & Alton	....	113¾	....	113½	....	....
Do. pref	....	115	....	....	....	....
B. H. & Erie	....	2	....	2⅛	....	....
N. J. Central	....	106	....	106⅛	....	....
Canton	....	74	....	74½	....	....
W. U. Tel	52	51½	....	52	....	....
Quicksilver	....	14	....	13⅞	....	....
Pacific Mail	43¾	43½	43⅝	43⅛	43¼	43⅝
Adams Ex	....	70	....	69½	....	....
Wells-F. Ex	....	41	....	41	....	....
American Ex	....	47⅝	....	47¼	....	....
U. S. Ex	....	48⅛	....	48	....	....
Gold	111	111⅛	111	110⅞	110⅞	111

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	96⅛	96⅝	½	..
Do. Scrip	92½	92⅝	⅛	..
Erie	22⅛	22⅛	..	..
Reading	99⅜	99½	⅛	..
Lake Shore	96½	97⅝	1⅛	..
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	107¾	109	1¼	..
Chicago & Northwestern	78	79	1	..
Do. preferred	88	90⅜	2⅜	..
Rock Island	108¾	109¾	1	..
St. Paul	53¼	53⅝	⅜	..
Do. preferred	74¾	75⅝	⅞	..
Toledo & Wabash	54¾	54½	..	¼
Fort Wayne	95⅝	95⅞	¼	..
Ohio and Mississippi	40¾	42⅛	1⅜	..
Pacific Mail	43½	43⅝	⅛	..
Adams Express	71	69½	.	1½
Gold	110⅞	111	⅛	..

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61½
Philadelphia and Erie	27½
Lehigh Navigation	34⅞
Catawissa preferred	39⅞
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	[illegible]
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116¾
Schuylkill Navigation	54¼
Reading	49⅝

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871.

Spring opened beautifully. The day was most delightful, and the sidewalks were lined with youth, beauty and even old age, who came forth to inhale the pure, fresh air of spring. In the way of business we have little new to offer. The market continues to move along quietly at unchanged rates, though there is a perceptible advance in the volume of trade being transacted from day to day. Flour is held in ample amount to meet the wants of trade. Prices show no signs of coming down, and dealers report a fair trade at quotations. Grain is in good supply, and finds purchasers at current rates. Groceries are firm and active. Bacon and provisions remain unchanged in price, with a fair demand. Whisky is quiet and steady. The produce and local markets continue to be abundantly supplied.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks, which will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,411	2,792	6,233
Apples, bbls	2,393	1,338	3,731
Cheese, boxes	893	333	1,226
Corn, sacks	2,059	3,124	5,385
Wheat, sacks	6,571	3,326	9,897
Barley, sacks	3,600	1,918	5,518
Rye, sacks	1,788	1,264	3,052
Oats, sacks	3,503	4,762	7,265
Butter, packages	527	536	1,063
Bulk meats, pieces	12,259	3,000	15,259
Bacon, tierces	175	125	300

COMPARISON TABLE.

The following is a comparison table of the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the month of February for the past two years:

	February, 1870.	February, 1871.	Increase.
Flour, bbls	19,854	21,006	1,152
Apples, bbls	3,202	7,972	4,770
Cheese, boxes	1,514	1,669	155
Corn, sacks	9,143	12,638	3,495
Wheat, sacks	23,151	26,899	3,748
Barley, sacks	15,118	21,992	6,874
Rye, sacks	5,419	....	....
Oats, sacks	13,426	18,587	5,161
Butter, packages	999	2,020	1,021
Bulk Meats, pieces	14,708	31,137	16,429
Bacon, tierces	....	1,494	1,414

QUOTATIONS.

Below are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The current prices were $4 00@4 50 ℘ bbl. choice selected $5@5 50 ℘ bbl. Receipts 124 bbs.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales 1 gallon buckets at $10 50 ℘ doz; in kegs and firkins 65@75c ℘ gal.

ASHES—Sales soda ash, common, 48 per cent., 3½c; refined, 55 per cent., 3½@4c; potash, 7@7½c; pearls, 9@9½c ℘ ℔.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The is a good supply and fair demand. We are reported sales by the barrel at $6 50, and $2 80 ℘ cwt.

BROOM CORN—There is more inquiry, and sales are made at 5@6c ℘ ℔.

BEANS—Small navy $2 00 ℘ bushel; others as per quality, $1 75.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales at 30@31c ℘ ℔.

BAKING POWDER—Banner ¼-℔ cans, ℘ doz., $1 75; ½-℔ cans, $3 25; 1-℔ cans, $6; 5-℔ cans, $30.

BUTTER—The supply of strictly prime butter is hardly equal to the demand; regular sales of good to prime 25@28c ℘ ℔; common 18@20c. Receipts 71 packages.

BAR LEAD—We are reported sales at 10½c ℘ ℔.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—Trade is reported fair at the following figures: Shoulders plain 10@10½c; sugar cured, 11@12c. Sides, ribbed, 12c; clear do 13c. Breakfast bacon, 16c. Hams, plain, 16c; sugar cured, 17c. Mess pork, $23 00@23 50 ℘ bbl. Dried beef, 19c. Lard—Chicago prime steam, 13c; Cincinnati kettle rendered, 13½@14c.

CHEESE—The receipts fall short of the demand, and prices are firm and tend upward. Receipts 292 boxes. We quote as follows: Western Reserve at 14½@15c; Ohio Factory 16@16½c; Ohio Goshen 17c; New York Goshen 17@18c; Sweitzer 18c ℘ ℔.

CORN MEAL—Sales at 90@95c ℘ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sockett's Belle berries $18 ℘ barrel; other varieties at $10@11.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6@6 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands at 22@24c by car load. Supply ample.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3@3 50 ℘ barrel. Phoenix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ℘ barrel.

CANDLES—Supply fair; mould at 12½c; star, full weight, 20c; short weight, 17c; stearine 18@19c ℘ ℔.

COAL—Sales of Eastern anthracite at $9@9 50 ℘ ton.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a fair demand, and sales are regularly made at the following figures: Quarters 9@9½c; choice halves, 12@13c; peeled, 22@25c. Dried apples plenty and dull at 6@7c for bright, and 9c for sliced. Dried black berries, 12@13c; pitted cherries 25c per ℔; unpitted do. 7@8c.

EGGS—The supply continues heavy, and prices are weak and tending lower. We note sales fresh at 16@19c ℘ dozen; preserved dull at 17@18c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Sales currants at 11@11½c ℘ ℔; prunes 11½@12c; Valencia raisins 15@15½c; layer raisins $3 25 per box.

FEATHERS—Sales live geese feathers No 1 to the trade at 80c ℘ ℔; 85c in a small way.

FLOUR—The receipts of flour for the past weeks amount to 2792 barrels, and for the last day of the month 282 barrels. Holders are firm in their views, and prices are firm and unchanged. We quote as follows: Choice white wheat, in bbls, $7 00, 7 25@7 50; good brands red wheat, $6 75, 7 00@7 25; choice Minnesota, for baker's use, $7 00@7 25; in sacks 25c less. Mill rates: National, (white wheat) in barrels $7 70; in sacks $7 40; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $7 00, in sacks $6 70; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 60, in sacks $6 30; Palmetto, in barrels $6 85; in sacks $6 55.

GRAIN—The arrivals of grain since our last foot up as follows: Oats 773 sacks; rye 119 sacks; barley 180 sacks; wheat 284 sacks; corn 309 sacks. There is still a wide margin in the views of buyers and sellers, and correct figures are difficult to obtain. We give the following as the nominal rates: red winter $1 28@1 33; white $1 38@1 40@1 43, the latter and extreme price for strictly prime. Corn steady, with small stocks to operate with. Sales of mixed to prime yellow in bulk, 66@67c.; store, 68@70c. Oats are held firmly, with sales on wharf and from store at 48@49c.; store rates, 53@55c. per bushel. Rye held firmly; holders not anxious to sell. We quote at 98c.@1 per bushel. Barley inactive, with light inquiry; spring, 80@85c.; fall, 90@95c. per bushel.

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in prices. We are reported an active market at the following figures:

Raw Sugars—Choice 11⅛c; prime 11⅛c; good 10c; fair 9½c. Porto Rico—Choice 11⅛c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

Refined Sugars—Hards 14½c; A coffee 13c; B coffee 12⅞c; extra C 12⅝c; C yellow 12@12⅛c; Demerara, hhds, 12½c; bbls 12½c.

Syrups—B and E 78c; white honey 70c; silver-drips 80c; extra honey 70@75c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 20c; prime 19c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@15⅞c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c; G. P. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 70c; Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c. Pimento 17c. Cloves 20c. Cassia 60c.

Rice.—ales of choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c.

HAY.—Baled $14@15; wagon $12@17; receipts moderate.

HUSKS—Regular sales at 3@3½c per ℔.

HOMINY—Sales in a regular way at $5 00@6 00 for pearl.

HONEY—Sales at 30@35c ℘ ℔.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 14½@11½c; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted kip 14@16; do calf 16@18. Dry Flint nominal at 20@24.

HOPS—Sales of new crop at 21@24c ℘ ℔

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh No. 1 $1 12; No. 2 89@85c. Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained $1 13 ℘ gallon.

MILL FEED—Middlings, choice ℘ 100 ℔s $2 00; seconds, $1 75; shorts $1 00; rye shorts, $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 65; chopped corn, $1 60; bolted corn meal, 85c.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens sold at 12@14c ℘℔; turkeys 15@18c ℘ ℔.

POTATOES—The supply is fully up to the demand; sales from first hands at $1 10@1 20 ℘ bush; store $1 25@1 30.

PEANUTS—Sales at 6@8c for new Tennessee.

RYE FLOUR—Market is firm at $5 75@6 00 ℘ barrel.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales¼ ℔ cans $1 50; ½ ℔ $3 00; 1 ℔ $6 00 per dozen.

RAGS—Regular sales at 4@4½c ℘ ℔.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c per ℔.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; the usual advance from stores.

SEEDS—Sales in lots as follows: Cloverseed $6 75@7 00 ℘ bush; timothy $6 00@6 25; flaxseed, $2 10@2 20.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 50 per half gross.

SOAP—Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c ℘ ℔.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½c ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales of city refined at 8¾@8⅞c ℘ ℔.

TURNIPS—Sales by the barrel at $2 00; bushel at 60@75c.

WOODENWARE—Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $3 00.

WILLOWS—Sales of Kentucky Willows at 10c ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 95c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 65@1 75 ℘ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ℘ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 1, 1871.

REMARKS—The market was a quiet one. There was nothing done of special notice. Crude oil was sold at a slight decline from the previous day's figures. The decline induced buyers to purchase a few thousand barrels. Still there is ample room for improvement. The following are the current rates:

CRUDE.

The nominal figures were as follows: Spot 11½@11⅝c, S. O. till July 10⅞c, B. O. till July 11c⅝, B. O. all year 13c, S. O. all year, 10½c.

SALES:

1,000 bbls spot	11½c
1,000 bbls spot	11⅝c
1,000 bbls S. O. March	11⅛c
1,000 bbls spot	11¼c
250 bbls spot	11⅝c

REFINED.

The market was entirely devoid of animation. We did not learn of a single transaction for any delivery. The nominal rates for the various deliveries were as follows: Spot, 24½c; March, 24½c; April, 25c; May, 25½c; June, 25½c; B. O. till July, 26½c.

COOPERAGE.

Oil Barrels—Market dull. Sales 748 city made on spot, at $1 70; 570 on wharf at $1 63; 1,000 city made at $1 70 delivered.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

NEW YORK, February 28.—Closing market of the 27th.—For crude in bulk there is a little more inquiry at 14⅛c; sale 1,200 bbls at 14½c. Refined is very quiet; we quote at 24½c, with a small lot of 550 bbls sold at this price, and a cargo of 2,000 bbls reported sold at 24½c. Philadelphia delivery dull, nominal and unchanged. Refined 24¼@24½c; 500 bbls sold for April at 25c.

TITUSVILLE, February 28.—There was no material change in prices to-day, though a firm feeling was apparent upon the lower creek, occasioned by an increased inquiry.

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper creek	$4 27½
1,000 bbls upper creek	4 25
1,500 bbls lower creek	4 40
1,000 bbls Oil city, 47 gravity	4 55
1,000 bbls Oil City, 46 gravity	4 60½

LATER—March 1.—Upeer creek, $4 25@4 30.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 1.—Market firm, holding at $4 45@4 50.

OIL CITY, March 1.—Market quiet and firm; little doing; gravity 47, on lower creek, $4 30@4 35—$4 50 at Oil City.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Market quiet; S. W. 24½c; March 24½c; April 25c; May 15½c; June 25½c; cases 29@30c; crude 13½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, March 1, 3 P. M.—Market dull and prices about the same. We quote crude at 14½ to 15c; refined 24½c. No transactions.

PARKER'S LANDING, March 1.—Market very firm at $4 40 bid; not much doing.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 5 P. M.—March 24½c asked; April 25c bid; May 25½c bid; April to June 25½c bid; April to July 25½c bid. Crude 13½c. Sales 3,000 bbls refined, March, at 24½c; 1,000 bbls April at 25c.

TITUSVILLE, March.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; offering at $4 20 to $4 25.

OIL CITY, March 1.—Market very dull; irrespective $4 10; gravity 4 60.

TIDIOUTE, March 1.—Market quiet at $4 26.

PLEASANTVILLE, March 1.—Market quiet at $3 90.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 1.—Market quiet and firm; bidding $4 30 to $4 35; holders firm at $4 40. No sales.

City Gauger's Report.

We are indebted to Mr. McGee, oil gauger, for the following brief statement of the business transacted during the month of February, ending 27th:

No. of bbls gauged during month ending February 27	14,604
No. of bbls gauged last two days	7,083
Total	21,687

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON. BLOOM AND ORE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, February 25, 1871.

Under a continued active consumptive demand, raw forge irons generally are taken as offered at the outside rates of our last week's quotations. This is especially true of Western bituminous coal-smelted red short and anthracite neutral, and cold short forge pig. Of these descriptions the sales of the week have been restricted, from the inability of dealers to make prompt deliveries.

Current receipts are largely required on old contracts, but most of these will be completed within the next thirty days.

In foundry irons but little business is doing, and the rates of last week are barely sustained in bituminous and anthracite coal descriptions.

Charcoal pig, both forge and foundry, are in ample stock, with but a very meager demand therefor.

We are noted the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted Iron from L. S. Ore.

500 tons gray forge	$32 00—4 mos.
400 tons gray forge	32 00—4 mos.
200 tons gray forge	31 00—6 mos.
200 tons gray red short, favorite brand	31 00—4 mos.
200 tons white metal	31 00—4 mos.
200 tons white metal	31 25—4 mos.
100 tons white metal	31 00—4 mos.
100 tons gray forge	32 00—4 mos.
100 tons gray forge to arrive	32 00—4 mos.
200 tons gray forge to arrive	32 00—4 mos.
100 tons gray forge to arrive	32 00—4 mos.
200 tons gray forge to arrive	32 00—4 mos.
200 tons white and mottled red short to arrive	30 00—cash.
100 tons white and mottled red short to arrive	31 00—4 mos.
50 tons cold short	28 50—4 mos.
200 tons gray forge	32 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

500 tons gray forge	$32 50—4 mos.
250 tons chickies forge	33 00—cash.
370 tons chickies forge at furnace	29 00—cash.
200 tons chickies foundry at furnace	32 00—4 mos.
200 tons neutral forge, favorite brand	33 50—4 mos.
100 tons neutral extra forge, favorite brand	33 00—cash.
50 tons mottled and white forge	29 50—4 mos.
50 tons foundry No. 2 neutral	33 00—5 mos.
40 tons foundry No. 1 extra	36 00—4 mos.
30 tons foundry No. 1 extra	35 25—4 mos.
10 tons foundry No. 2	35 00—4 mos.
10 tons neutral gray forge	32 00—4 mos.
10 tons neutral gray forge	32 50—4 mos.
10 tons foundry No. 2	33 75—4 mos.
10 tons gray forge No. 3	32 50—4 mos.
10 tons gray forge No. 3	28 50—4 mos.
200 tons white forge	28 50—4 mos.
200 tons gray forge No. 3	30 50—4 mos.
100 tons gray forge	32 50—4 mos.

Charcoal—Eastern.

75 tons close gray	$32 00—4 mos.
20 tons open gray	40 00—4 mos.

Charcoal—Hanging Rock.

40 tons No. 1 foundry	$36 50—4 mos.
80 tons No. 1 foundry	37 00—5 mos.
20 tons No. 1 foundry	38 00—6 mos.
30 tons No. 2 Superior	37 00—6 mos.
35 tons No. 1 Superior	40 00—6 mos.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

February 28.—The demand has been confined to consumers, and prices are easier, though we have no material change in quotations. The trade is moderate.

Youghiogheny, afloat, per bu	11@12c
Youghiogheny, delivered	15@16c
Ohio River, afloat	8@9c
Ohio River, delivered	13@14c
Cannel, delivered	18c

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 2, 1871.

Again we give a statement of the condition and operations at East Liberty for the week ending March 2d, 1871.

Cattle.

In our last review of the market for the week ending February 23d, 1871, we stated that the arrivals of cattle for the three days preceding had been fair, but considering all that were selling too many for the market. Such indeed proved to be the case. On Thursday morning the yards were all full, buyers refusing to take any except at figures fully ½c below the quotations of the previous weeks. The prices offering for cattle were ruinous to the sellers, but the Eastern markets had been so bad for some time that buyers could not pay the prices asked for cattle on sale, and a great many were shipped through on first hands. On Friday the market was still dull and declining, with but few cattle selling. Some parties from Allegheny, attracted by the seeming low figures at which cattle were selling, purchased some for that market, but the close of Monday's market in Allegheny did not show that there was much profit in the business.

On Saturday there were twenty-three loads of cattle remaining over unsold, and which it was impossible to sell until the next week. Of these, seventeen cars were fat cattle and the balance stockers. Thirteen loads of those unsold were driven to Allegheny and sold on Monday in one of the hardest markets that has ever been experienced there. Those who drove cattle from East Liberty to Allegheny were the most fortunate in the market, having had their stock on hands until it was almost stale. They were determined to sell, and as the prospects for holding and realizing big figures were not very brilliant in the morning, they very wisely let go early in the day, and fared much better than the dealers from the west, as at noon nearly all the yards were full, with almost 400 cattle unsold.

On Tuesday the arrivals of cattle were not heavy. A number of buyers from the east were here, but not much was done. They are acting very bearish, and seemed determined not to purchase any cattle this week, unless at figures so utterly ruinous to the seller that would not permit their being sold here. To-day the market has not improved any, the general tone and feeling being downward, and a dull, sluggish state of affairs exists. Cattle are to-day lower than they have been at any time for a year, and we doubt very much whether the bottom has been reached. While this state of the market exists the feeling among the dealers is one of apprehension, and they are disposed to be more limited in their dealings. The price at which cattle are held in the west is entirely too high for the markets; but until the farmers are tired holding their stock, and become reconciled with the markets—which takes a vast amount of persuasion to accomplish, notwithstanding that through the medium of the papers they are fully posted regard ing the markets—just so long will the drovers, who pay foolish prices, continue to lose money.

STOCK CATTLE.

This week quite a number of farmers and others are here from adjoining counties with a view to the purchase of stockers. The feeling in this class of cattle is better than last week and the market more active than for some time. Quite a number of stock cattle are selling, and the prices range mostly from 4½c to 5½c, as follows: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steer, $6 50@7 00; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 75@6 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 00@5 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 50@5 25.

Hogs.

At the time of writing our last weekly report the arrivals of hogs were light, with every prospect of continuing so the balance of the week. Hogs were then selling briskly, the demand about equaling the supply. Since that time the market has changed very much, and to-day a different state of affairs exists. On Friday last the run was light, but not quite so many hogs were wanted, and the market was noticed to be changing a little. The weather was warm and pleasant, and dealers are not disposed to purchase so freely during warm weather, as not so much pork is consumed as when it is cold. The most perceptible decline was noticeable in York hogs, the decline on Saturday being fully ½c lower than on the Tuesday previous. On Monday the arrivals of hogs were few and have continued so until the present time. The quality of the hogs is mostly of a medium grade, very few strictly prime being on sale. Prices on all kinds have declined since last week; but the greatest drop is in York hogs. The buyers for that class have been restricted by orders from the East, and very few sales are being made to-day. Below find figures ruling to-day: Extra Philadelphia $8 25; good to prime Philadelhia, 225 to 250, $7 75@8; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $7 12@7 25; rough to common $7 00.

Sheep.

The run of sheep has not been heavy since our last report. On Saturday last prices declined about ½c from those of Tuesday previous, and some few were left over unsold. This week the run, though not heavy, has been sufficient to meet the wants of buyers. Not many were sold on Tuesday, the Philadelphia buyers having had a bad market on Monday, so little was done during the day. Wednesday the market opened brisk, the York buyers taking hold freely and prices ruled about the same as last week. On Wednesday evening twenty cars were in the pens unsold. Below find current rates to-day: Extra, 100 to 110 ℔s, $6 00@6 50; good to prime, 85 to 90 ℔s, $5 25@5 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 ℔s, $4 50@4 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 ℔s, $3 50@4 25; foot rot and scalawag, by the head, $1 00@2 00.

Cattle Sales.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Shamberg	38	36,480	5 30
Seltzer	47	56,390	6 62
Seltzer	2	2,480	6 62
J McCauley	17	18,450	5 75
J McCauley	1	1,160	5 00
S Kauffman	15	18,150	4 95
W Thompson	22	18,900	5 00
W Thompson	32	28,580	5 00
W Thompson	1	1,010	4 00
J McCauley	3	3,930	6 75
J Sutton	16	13,090	4 70
R Coultar	15	15,430	5 25
Vanvoohris	15	13,720	5 15
White	15	13,180 $6 off	5 25
W Kelley	5	6,750	4 00
HOGS.			
Imhoff & Co.	4	1,530	$8 25
W Hedges	12	2,130	7 30
Errisman & P	57	7,150	7 25
Aull & P	9	1,430	5 60
Rothchild	6	1,560	7 90
Rothchild	6	1,250	7 75
Rothchild	29	8,980	7 90
E H Davis	36	6,650	7 50
E H Davis	5	1,680	7 90
A Newport	84	13,350	7 75
E H Davis	9	1,930	7 75
W Newport	50	7,360	7 60
E H Davis	86	23,600	8 27
M B Snoover	87	12,030	7 25
M B Snoover	2	320	7 25
Voetter & B	59	12,040	7 90
W Hedges	11	2,100	7 60
Voetter & B	41	13,930	8 75
Aull & Myers	8	1,440	7 50
Imhoff & Co	37	14,490	8 80
Imhoff & Co	125	24,970	7 85
W Newport	24	6,340	7 50
Voetter & B	75	21,520	8 25
W Newport	140	22,580	7 45
Imhoff & Co	70	12,650	7 85
W Hedges	119	22,560	7 50
W Hedges	165	23,900	7 30
W Newport	68	12,020	7 45
J F Reyenthaler	109	23,020	7 65
SHEEP.			
Frisman & P	176	14,720	5 50
Erisman & P	143	11,890	5 35
Erisman & P	87	7,400	6 60
Erisman & P	98	8,950	6 00
Erisman & P	279	24,330	5 75
Crawford	78	6,200	4 80
E H Davis	120	13,240	6 35
J Lloyd	178	15,700	5 50
Crawford	193	15,210	5 24

HOGS.

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
E. H. Davis	60	11,830	$8 00
E. H. Davis	29	3,840	7 50
H. G. Imhoff	49	9,300	8 40
H. G. Imhoff	101	24,710	8 62
W. Hedges	35	7,560	7 55
Voeter & B	46	15,430	8 05
Voeter & B	7	1,520	8 30
Ely Davis	57	10,680	7 55
Pidcock & Co	31	3,800	7 30
Pidcock & Co	131	16,580	7 35
Voeter & B	127	24,550	7 62
Imhoff & Co	94	22,620	8 25
CATTLE.			
J. Voetter	12	18,500	$7 25
J. Voetter	2	3,780	6 75
Wm. Kelley	14	15,330	5 30
Lawshey	17	21,880	6 30

SHEEP.

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
J. C. Lloyd	63	4,730	$4 25
J. Roth	46	4,630	6 00
J. Roth	33	3,060	5 80
Erisman & Co	76	6,150	4 80
Erisman & Co	607	47,310	5 25
E. H. Davis	42	3,600	5 30
E. H. Davis	96	7,830	5 00
E. H. Davis	91	7,330	4 75
Crawford	91	6,910	5 26
Crawford	80	6,090	4 75
J. C. Lloyd	573	48,430	5 35
CATTLE.			
Wm. Kelly	14	19,360	5 50
J. Needy	15	21,650	7 25
S. S. Smith	19	19,950	5 75
Klemans & A	17	17,700	5 75
Klemans & A	18	17,450	5 12
Wm. Kelly	111	135,140	6 25
A. Seltzar	17	20,700	6 25
N Van Voorhees	49	53,180	5 50
J. Schusslar	2	2,150	6 25

HOGS.

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Imhoff & Co	85	19,280	8 40
Imhoff & Co	58	12,050	8 40
E. H. Davis	62	13,280	7 80
Imhoff & Co	44	10,260	8 40
Wm. Newport	83	13,080	7 45
E. H. Davis	48	9,100	7 75
E. H. Davis	59	11,480	7 80
Imhoff & Co	72	12,420	7 80
W. Hedges	5	1,500	7 00
S. Gordon	58	5,210	6 75
Aull & Myer	86	8,890	5 80
E. H. Davis	68	12,270	7 60
J. Tatham	46	7,760	7 25
W. Hedges	183	35,120	7 30
W. Hedges	136	23,430	7 75
Wm. Newport	34	4,418	7 10
E. H. Davis	41	9,130	7 50

CATTLE.

SMITH & WATSON SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Clemens & Aull	10	14,600	$6 75
Clemens & Aull	2	2,560	4 00
W Kelly	17	18,800	5 50
W Kelly	19	19,570	5 40
HOGS.			
E H Davis	20	6,280	7 45
Voetter & B	12	3,580	7 85
Aull & M	4	690	6 00
Rothchild	52	11,460	8 25
Rothchild	10	2,240	7 00
M B Grover	12	3,020	7 75
E H Davis	14	2,840	7 60
SHEEP.			
J Pearce	180	13,140	5 10
J Pearce	84	6,230	4 60
J Pearce	49	4,200	5 00
J Latta	49	5,500 $3 off	5 40
H Erisman	95	7,030	5 00
H Erisman	154	16,470	6 00
H Erisman	161	15,020	5 25
J Pearce	151	15,620 $16¼ off	6 00
J Erisman	75	5,760	5 10
H Erisman	118	9,450	5 10
H Erisman	161	12,110	5 00
E H Davis	100	7,320	4 85
S Pancost	112	10,400	4 80
S Gordon	179	16,130	6 62
S Gordon	19	1,590	6 00
J Pearce	172	15,120	5 00
C Celcer	172	15,230	4 75

H. HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

CATTLE.

	No.	Weight.	Price.
A. Moore	3	2,630	$5 25
W. Kelly	4	4,480	4 00
Bastine	2	2,470	4 50
J. White	35	36,780	5 50
HOGS.			
W. Newport	59	9,330	$7 40
F. H. Davis	60	11,760	7 45
A. Hawthorn	1	170	6 00
E. H. Davis	18	2,370	7 20
E. H. Davis	27	4,380	7 30
SHEEP.			
Wm. Hill	386	34,060	5 25
W. Alcorn	182	15,080	5 30
H. Erisman	201	17,170	5 80
H. Erisman	1188	97,780	5 75
E. H. Davis	400	31,270 off $5	6 00
W. Alcorn	50	16,279	5 70
Taylor & Lloyd	185	15,100	5 60
H. Erisman	88	8,550	5 75
Taylor & Lloyd	77	6,830	5 25
J. Pearce	75	5,960	5 00

Miscellaneous Purchases of Hogs.

H. G. IMHOFF & CO. BOUGHT FROM

	No.	Weight.	Price.
O. H. Allerton	82	24,830	8 70
O. H. Allerton	79	22,200	8 70
Geo. Parrott	10	1,910	8 00
C. K. Ward	189	42,480	8 70
O. H. Allerton	74	22,980	8 75
W. Hedges	39	11,140	8 50
O. H. Allerton	16	6,320	8 40
O. H. Allerton	70	24,930	8 52

JOHN F. REYENTHALER BOUGHT FROM

	No.	Weight.	Price.
D. S. Adams	121	36,270	8 52
M. H. Gillett	54	18,160	8 80
R. R. Cook	55	24,750	7 75
P. R. Asberry	69	13,910	7 90
J. H. Millinger	259	70,750	7 70
Voetter & B	81	22,120	8 25
M. Johnson	80	21,310	8 25
M. C. Hollar	81	17,330	7 20

VOETTER & BRAINARD BOUGHT FROM

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Wm. Newport	8	2,000	$8 60
Chicago	141	47,440	8 60
Chicago	77	22,800	8 60
Chicago	82	23,300	8 60
A. W. Gillitt	10	1,980	8 50
Chicago	75	22,220	8 50
Chicago	139	24,170	8 50

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, February 27, 1871.

The run of cattle to Allegheny by rail was 42 loads or about 840 head, mostly Chicago cattle. There was some 200 head driven from East Liberty to this market, with 160 head from adjoining counties making in all fully 1,200 head of cattle on sale this morning. Early in the day it commenced to rain and snow and the weather was very disagreeable for out-door operations. In the vicinity of the drove yards the mud was about one-half foot deep, and the gathering of sales anything but a pleasant task. The quality of the cattle on sale this day was very good, very few cows and common cattle being here. The market was one of the hardest and most unsatisfactory to drovers that has been experienced for a year. Cattle were a drag from the commencement to the end of the market, and prices fully ½c lower than last week.

The butchers complain that the meat market is very bad; and, judging from the quantity left over unsold last week, one would suppose it was. The butchers came to the yards this morning evidently disposed to buy cattle very low or not at all, as most of them could get along without buying this week, and the result was, owing to the full supply, and that a great many of the cattle had been driven from a bad market at East Liberty, they succeeded, as to hold them and drive from place to place, would be a continual adding on of expenses. The market under these circumstances was a bad one; indeed a great many cattle were left over unsold and will have to be driven to Liberty again.

STOCK CATTLE.

There was quite a number of stock cattle sold this morning, and at price much more satisfactory than that of fat cattle, although figures are most too high in the West, yet, for our drovers to operate much in this class of cattle. The price of good stockers ranged from 5c to 5½c. The following are the arrivals of stock for the week ending Monday, February 27, 1871, as reported by Mr. S. McKeown, Cashier Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway:

	Cars.
J. W. Snee, Chicago	2
M. Varner, Chicago	3
S. Krauss, Chicago	2
J. Shamberg, Chicago	2
S. Lowenstein, Chicago	2
Marks & Bro., Chicago	2
F. Katz, Chicago	1
Rothchild & Zeigler, Chicago	2
Hazelwood & Bleackstock, Chicago	3
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	1
Trueruman & Lobeman, Chicago	3
R. Blue, Bourbon, Ind	1
S. Marks & Bro., Urbana, Ohio	2
Greenwald & Kahn, Marysville, Ohio	4
J. A. Frank, Newark, Ohio	1
C. W. Hershey, Orrville, Ohio	1
J. Sherer, Lakeville, Ohio	1
M. Sherer, Lakeville, Ohio	1
A. W. Quick, Perrysville, Ohio	1
Eli Neff, Canfield, Ohio	1
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, prepaid	3
HOGS.	
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	1
A. Lucas, Newark, Ohio	1
P. M. Snyder, Olliver, Ohio	1

Cattle Sales.

Shamberg & Haas sold 32 head Chicago and Ohio cattle at figures ranging from 4½ to 6½c. Some left over.

Greenawald & Kahn sold 30 head Chicago cattle from 5½ to 7c. Some left over.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co retailed 68 head Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices varying from 4½ to 7c.

M. Wilson sold 17 head Washington county steers at figures from 6 to 7c. Some unsold.

S. Lowenstein sold 25 head from 5 to 8c.

S. & J. Shamberg sold 75 head Chicago cattle from 5 to 7c.

S. Marks, 36 fat cattle, from Ohio and Chicago, at prices running from 6½ to 7½c, and 66 head western stock cattle at figures from 5 to 5½c.

Carr & McCallister sold 53 head cattle, from 5 to 6½c.

Hazlewood & Blackstock, sold 90 head from 5 to 7c.

S. Lowenthal retailed 15 head from 5 to 5½c.

Zeigler & Rothchild sold 37 head Chicago cattle, from 5 to 7c.

Trauerman & Lobeman sold 100 head cattle from 5 to 7c.

M. Krauss retailed 20 head cattle from 6½ to 7c—8 head left over.

M. Verner, 38 Chicago cattle from 5 to 6½c.

J. Needy, 42 head Illinois cattle from 6 to 7½c.

Hogs.

The hog market to-day was quiet, not much doing, trade being confined to a strictly local demand. The market was more active to-day than last week, although quotations were about the same.

Emerick & Co sold 100 head prime hogs from 8c to 8½c.

Greenwald & Kahn retailed 50 head from 8c to 8½c.

Jacob Rothchild 75 head from $8 to $8 70.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on market this morning was small, hardly exceeding 500 head. The market was very dull and prices lower than last week, indeed the same general remarks on cattle will apply to sheep. The supply although small was in excess of the demand, and buyers purchased tops of the droves, and at noon to-day most of the sellers were stock with a lot of the most unsalable sheep (tail ends) on hands.

Below find some sales as reported by the different sellers:

R. C. Crum for W. B. Quinn, 89 Columbiana county, Ohio, sheep averaging 100 ℔s, from 6½ to 7c.

Neeley & McMillan, 194 head from $3 50 per head down to $2. Some unsold.

John Drum sold 98 head Belmont county, Ohio, sheep from $4 00 per head to 5½c a pound.

W. Harrison sold 11 head at $3 50 per head.

John Walters retailed 80 head Butler county sheep at prices from $3 to $6 per head.

P. M. Snyder sold 34 head prime sheep for 7c per pound.

John Gregg retailed 75 head Washington county, Pa., sheep at 5 to 6½c.

J. C. McNeesh, 80 head from $4 25 to $5 00 per head.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, March 3, 1871.

REMARKS.—The weather is all that could be desired for the early spring. The only changes of importance we have to note in the general markets will be found in nails and drugs. In the former there has been a slight advance, and in the latter numerous changes in the figures. Other leading articles remain unchanged. All branches of trade are fully prepared to meet the coming spring trade, and lively times are anticipated. Below find a carefully corrected list of wholesale prices of the leading articles of Pittsburgh manufacture and sale. For reliable houses, see columns of COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, March 3, 1871.

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	12 c	Juniata B	11 c
Anchor A	12 c	Anchor C	11½c
Eagle Extra	12 c	Duquesne	11 c
Conewago	11½c	Glencoe	11 c
Idaho	11½c	Pennsylvania	10½c
Nonatook	12 c	Magnolia	10 c
Pittsburgh Family	11½c	Allegheny	10 c
Walnut Creek	11½c	White Fawn	8½c
PRINTS.			
Merrimack D	11 c	Mourning	10½c
Merrimack W	11 c	Richmond	11 c
Spragues	10½c	Orientals	11½@12 c
Americans	10½c	Gloucester	11 c
Dunnells	10½c	Garner	11½c
Conestoga	10½c	Troy	6½c
Lancaster	11 c	Allen Pinks	11½c
Wamsutta	7½@ 8 c	Pacifics	11 c
Shirtings	10½c		
DELAINES.			
Pacific	18@ c	Hamilton	18@ c
Manchester	18@ c	Armures	18@19c
GINGHAMS.			
Lancaster	15	Berkshire	14
Gloucester	12½	American	11
Glasgow	14	Laurel G	12½
Waumee	15	Bates	15
Middlesex	12½	Portsmouth	10

TICKS.

Whitaker	40
Portsmouth	32
Roanoka	30
Adriatic	30
Conestoga Medal	21
Pennsylvania	18

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, March 3, 1871.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ℘ M	$60 00
First common	50 00
Second common	28 00
Third common	23 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00
PLANED LUMBER.	
First common, ℘ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	33 00
Partition boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	33 00
Shelving on one side	30 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	33 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	33 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	31 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00
SHINGLES AND LATH.	
No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 7 00
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 2, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	21½
Manilla rope, twelve thread	22½
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	23½
Manilla hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
Manilla hawser, tarred	22
Manilla lath twine, tarred	22
Manilla hay, stave and leather twine	23
Sisal rope	20½
Sisal lath twine, tarred	20
Sisal hay, stave and leather twine	20½
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
American hackled hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	..
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	60 @65
Houseline, marline and hambroline	23 @25
Spun yarn	18 @20
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash and bell cord	28 @30
American hemp packing	14 @20
Russia do do	..
Italian do do	..
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy oakum	10½
do do best	12
Caulking cotton	10 @20

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	35@40c	Oak harness, best city	40@41c
Oak sole, heavy	38@41c	Oak harness, county	36@38c
Oak sole, Spanish	35@38c	Bridle, fair, ℘ doz	$55@60
Oak, slaughter in rough	32@35c	Band leather, ℘ ℔	43@44c
Red sole B A mid	32@33c	Hand leather, ℘ ℔	....
Red sole B A heavy	32@33c	Waxed calf	$1 25@1 55
Red sole Orinoco	31@32c	Wax kip	65c@$1 10
Shoe skirting	42@45c	Wax'd upper, ℘ ℔	25@27c
Saddler's skirting	45@48c	No. 1 pad skins, ℘ doz	$5 25@5 50
Black bridle, ℘ doz	$55@60		
HIDES.			
Green salted, all weights	10½@11½c	Green salt calf	18 @20 c
Green butcher's hides, cow & steer	7 @8 c	Green butch's do	14 @14 c
Green salt kip	14 @15 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	20 @22 c
OIL AND TALLOW.			
Pure Labrador Straits, ℘ gal	75c	Bank Oil	65c
Straits, best	70c	Tallow	8½@ 9c

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871.

We herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices to manufacturers, of course, giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	$ 70@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Flounders	68@ 75	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Tens	65@ 75	Scotch Snuff	75
Navy	65@ 75	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 90
Louisville Navy	72@ 75	Cut and Dry	28@ 32
Richmond do	60@ 72	Wheel'g stogies	10½@11½

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.			Magne cal	℔	75 @ 1 40
Acetic	℔	18 @ 22	—Carb	℔	38 @ 48
Citric	℔	1 12	Manna S F	℔	1 55
Oxalic	℔	27	Morph sul	℔	6 80
Tartaric	℔	72	Nutm No 1	℔	1 18
Alcohol, gall		1 95 @ 2 20	*Oil.*		
Aloes.			Bergamot	℔	6 50 @ 7 00
Cape	℔	16	—Castor	℔	28 @ 30
Socot	℔	85	—Cinnam	℔	3 90
Am. Carb	℔	23 @ 25	—Cloves	℔	2 37
—Aqua	℔	12 @ 14	Cod liver	gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Annotta	℔	80 @ 1 00	Lemon	℔	4 00 @ 4 50
Ashes Pot	℔	8½@ 9	Linseed	gall	95 @ 1 00
—Soda	℔	4½@ 6	Neats f	gall	1 25 @ 1 50
Bal. Copa	℔	96	Olive	gall	1 75 @ 2 00
Bay Rum, gal		3 75 @ 4 50	—quarts	doz	7 50 @ 15 00
Bark.			—pints	doz	4 00 @ 4 25
Cassia	℔	54	Origan	℔	80 @ 1 25
Cinch r'd	℔	1 60 @ 1 65	Pepper't	℔	4 80 @ 5 00
" Pale	℔	80 @ 85	Rosemary	℔	1 50 @ 2 00
" Com	℔	45 @ 56	Sassafras	℔	1 00 @ 1 25
Black Lead.			Sperm	gall	2 00 @ 2 30
American	℔	5 @ 6	Tanners	gall	85 @ 90
East Ind	℔	11 @ 12	Whale	gall	95 @ 1 00
German	℔	7 @ 9	Winterg'n	℔	7 50
Blue Mass	℔	63	Opium Ty	℔	8 50
Blue Vitr	℔	11½@ 13	Pl Paris	bbl	4 50 @ 5 50
Borax ref	℔	33 @ 35	*Potass.*		
Brims roll	℔	4½@ 5½	Bichrom	℔	21
—Flor Sul	℔	5½@ 6½	Chlorate	℔	46 @ 48
Calomel A	℔	1 46	Iodide	℔	4 20 @ 4 30
—English	℔	1 68	Prus	℔	4½@ 5½
Camp ref	℔	80 @ 84	Quin sulp	oz	2 50
Canthar's	℔	2 00 @ 2 50	Rosin	℔	4 00 @ 6 00
Cham. Ger	℔	38	*Root.*		
—Roman	℔	40	Gentian	℔	18
Chlorof'm	℔	1 44	Ginger E I	℔	21
Cloves	℔	28	" Jamca	℔	31
Cochineal	℔	94 @ 98	Ipecac pow	℔	3 68
Con lye	case	5 75 @ 6 00	Jalap pow	℔	1 50
Copp'ras	℔	2½@ 3½	Liquorice	℔	17 @ 19
Cream Tar	℔	46 @ 48	Rhub E I	℔	1 60 @ 2 00
Cubebs	℔	28	Sars Hon	℔	51 @ 56
Cudbear	℔	25 @ 45	Seneca	℔	1 20
Emery En	℔	10 @ 12	Valeri En	℔	52
Et Nit sps	℔	37 @ 42	" Germ	℔	35
—Sulph	℔	68 @ 72	Sal Ammo	℔	14 @ 16
Ext Logw	℔	12 @ 12½	—Epsom	℔	4 @ 4½
—Liq Cala	℔	50 @ 62	—Soda	℔	3½@ 4
—Italian	℔	40	*Seed.*		
—Sicily	℔	25	Canary	℔	9 @ 9½
Fustic chi	℔	3 @ 4	Hemp	℔	6 @ 7
Galls Alep	℔	39 @ 41	Cardamn	℔	6 00
Gum.			Mustard	℔	19 @ 22
Arabic sts	℔	52 @ 57	Sena Al	℔	30
" White	℔	72 @ 78	" E In	℔	15
Myrh T'k	℔	45	*Soda.*		
Shellac	℔	45 @ 55	Bi Carb	℔	6½@ 7
Trag s'rts	℔	45 @ 60	Soap Cast	℔	16 @ 19
" Flake	℔	1 10 @ 1 15	—Cast wh	℔	24 @ 27
Hoffm's A	℔	45 @ 50	Sugar L'd	℔	32
Indigo Ma	℔	1 40 @ 1 50	Turp sps	gall	65 @ 75
—Span fl't	℔	1 55 @ 1 60	*Varnish.*		
Iodine res	℔	5 90	Copal	gall	1 50 @ 2 25
Jump Ber	℔	15 @ 18	Japan	gall	90 @ 1 35
Log Chipd	℔	3 @ 4	Damar	gall	2 20 @ 2 80
Mace	℔	1 60	Ven Red	℔	3½@ 4½
Madder	℔	17 @ 19			

HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871.

IRON AND STEEL.

Iron	3½c
Tool steel	15 c
Machinery steel	10½c
Tire steel	7 c
Cast spring steel	10 c
Cast plow slab steel	10 c
German plow slab steel	8½c

HORSE SHOES.

	Per Keg.
100 keg lots	$4 75
Smaller lots	5 00

Mule shoes $1 higher.

ANVILS.

Solid cast steel	17c
Railroad frogs	12c
Cast steel castings	
Wrought iron castings	

SMITH SLEDGES.

	Price ℘ ℔.
Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	32½c
DOUBLE FACED SLEDGES.	
Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 ℔	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	32½c
STONE SLEDGES.	
Cast steel face and pane, polished, 8 to 30 ℔s	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished 8 to 30 ℔s	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 8 to 30 ℔s	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 8 to 30 ℔s	33c
COAL SLEDGES.	
Cast steel plated, polished, 5 to 9 ℔s	13c
Solid cast steel, polished, 5 to 9 ℔s	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 5 to 9 ℔s	36c
STONE MASONS' TOOLS.	
Double face, cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 ℔s	15c
Double face, extra cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 ℔s	21c
Double face, solid cast steel, polished, 3 to 12 ℔s	33c
Double face, solid cast steel, all polished, 3 to 12 ℔s	36c
ENGINEERS' SLEDGES.	
Steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	12c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	30c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	35c
SPIKE, SHIP AND RAILROAD MAULS.	
Cast steel faced, polished, 3 to 10 ℔s	33c
Solid cast steel, polished, 3 to 10 ℔s	36c
STRIKING HAMMERS.	
Cast steel plated, 6 to 12 ℔s	15c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 12 ℔s	28c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 12 ℔s	31c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 ℔s	35c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 ℔s	40c
HAND HAMMERS.	
Cast steel face and pane, polished, 2 to 5 ℔s	20c
Extra cast steel and pane, polished, 2 to 5 ℔s	25c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 ℔s	45c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 ℔s	50c
CARPENTERS' HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.	
Steel face and pane, polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	30c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	35c
Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	55c
ROUND PANE HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.	
Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	55c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1 to 1½ ℔s	65c
MACHINISTS' HAMMERS—EXTRA STEEL AND POLISH.	
Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished	55c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1 to 1½ ℔s	65c
PORTABLE BEAK IRON.	
2 to 5 ℔s	50c
6 to 10 ℔s	40c
11 to 20 ℔s	34c
21 to 40 ℔s	25c
41 to 100 ℔s	22c
Over 100 ℔s	20c
WEDGES.	
Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted, ℘ ℔	5½c
Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted, steel point, ℘ ℔	7c
Solid cast steel, ℘ ℔	8c
CROWBARS.	
Steel pointed, hammered, wedge and pinch point, ℘ ℔	5c
Steel crowbars, ℘ ℔	8c
Solid cast steel, ℘ ℔	12c
Solid cast steel, all polished, ℘ ℔	25c
HARROW TEETH.	
¾, ⅞ and 1 inch iron, ℘ ℔	4c
⅝ inch iron, ℘ ℔	4½c
¾ inch steel, ℘ ℔	7c
⅝ inch steel, ℘ ℔	8c
SHINGLE STRIPS.	
Reese's patent punched shingle strips, ℘ ℔	6½

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, March 2, 1871.

We quote as follows the prices for various kinds of steel:

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, ⅝ to 2 inches	13c
Cast spring steel	13c
German spring steel	10c
Blister steel	10 @15c
Cast plow steel	13c
Best refined German plow steel	11c
Puddled do do	9c
ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SIDE SPRINGS.	
Bright elliptic, 1¾ inch and wider	15c
Black elliptic, 1¾ inch and wider	14c
Bright platform and side springs, 1¾ in. and wider	15c
Black platform and side springs, 1¾ in. and wider	14c
Bright half scroll springs	18c
TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SPRINGS.	
Bright elliptic, 1¾ inch and wider	16c
Black elliptic, 1¾ inch and wider	15c
Bright platform and side springs, 1¾ in. and wider	16c
Black platform and side springs, 1¾ in. and wider	15c
French platform and scroll coach springs (with or without shackles)	19c
OIL TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SPRINGS.	
Bright elliptic and side, 1¾ inch and wider	18c
French platform and scroll coach springs, (with or without shackles)	21c

TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SULKY SPRINGS, (FRENCH HEADS.)

	Per pair.
Bright, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	$4 00
Black, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	3 75
Bright, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	4 50
Black, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	4 25

TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SEAT SPRINGS, (FRENCH HEADS.)

	Per pair.
Bright, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	$2 63
Black, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 50
Bright, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 88
Black, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 75

WARRANTED SEAT SPRINGS, (RIVET HEAD.)

	Per pair.
Black, 1¼ inch, 2 leaf, to carry 1 man	$1 75
Black, 1½ inch, 2 leaf, to carry 2 men	2 25

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, March 3, 1870.

IRON.

Common bar sizes	3½@3¾
Horse shoe	4
Heavy band	4 @4¾
Hoop and light band	4¾@9
Round and square	3¾@6
Oval	4¼@5
Half oval and half round	4 @5
Boiler iron	5¼@6¾
Tank iron	@4¾

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℘ ℔ extra.

Flat rails punched and countersunk	3¾@4¼
T. rail, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 ℔s to the yard	3¾@4¾
Nail rods	8 @9¼
Coal screen iron	5 @6¼

	American.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	4¾	6¾	8¾
" " 18 to 24	5¼	6¾	9
" " 25 to 26	5½	7	9¼
" " 27	5¾	7¼	9¾

All sheets over 28 in. wide ½c ℘ ℔ extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 25
8d and 9d " " "	4 50
6d and 7d " " "	4 75
4d and 5d " " "	5 00
3d "	5 75
2d "	7 00
3d fine "	7 00
2d fine "	8 00
⅞ lining "	9 00
Clinch "	6 00
Cut Spikes	4 50
Cut Boat Spikes	5 00

Barrel Nails—¾ in, $7 75; 1 in, $7 25; 1¼ in, $6 75; 1⅜ in, $6 25; 1½ in, $5 75; 1¾ in, $5 50.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $8 75; 1, $9 75.

ABATEMENT.

Nails—$4 25 rates, 60 days, or ½ and 2 per cent. off for cash in lots of 100 kegs.

Iron—$3 25 rates, 60 days, 2 per cent. off for cash.

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with current rates of exchange on New York, or a discount of 2 ℘ cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less than $50.

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871.

The following are the current rates in this market:

	℘ ℔ net cash.
Braziers' Copper, over 12 ℔ sheets, (or 1 ℔ to square foot)	32c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	36c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	38c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	35c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	35c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	35c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 18 inches) over 12 oz	35c
Bolt Copper	32c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets	32c
Copper Bottoms	35c
Copper Bottoms, O'Neill's Patent	40c
Copper Bottoms, Hazelton's Patent	37c
Polished Copper, Patent, cut to sizes for boilers	37@38c
Polished Copper, sheathing size	35@36c

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, March 3, 1871.

The following are the card rates of the R. S. M. Co.

Saponifer—50 cases at	$5 50 ℘ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ℘ case.
Potash—50 cases	5 50 ℘ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ℘ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	5¾c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	6¼c ℘ ℔.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3¼c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	3½c ℘ ℔.
Sal soda—25 bbls	3¼c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	3½c ℘ ℔.
Caustic soda—10 drums	6¾c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	7 c ℘ ℔.
Copperas—20 bbls	1½c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	1¾c ℘ ℔.
Porons alum—10 bbls	3½c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	4 c ℘ ℔.
Sulphuric acid	3 c ℘ ℔.
Muriatic acid	3½c ℘ ℔.
Nitric acid	15c ℘ ℔.
Chloride calcium	2½c ℘ ℔.
Pure alumina	10c ℘ ℔.
Salt	$2 60 ℘ bbl.
Lump Alum	3½@4c ℘ ℔.

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, March 3, 1871.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders......3½c rates. Discount off standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts, full square neck, forged nuts	60 and 10 net
Plow bolts	20 and 5
Machine and square head bolts	40 and 5
Coach and lag screws, by the 100	40 and 10
Square and hexagon nuts and washers	5 c ℘ ℔ off

NET PRICES.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4c; ⅞ and ⅝ in. diam., 4½c; ⅝ in. diam., 4¾c ℘ ℔.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 5 keg or more, ⅝ in, diam., 7½c; 9-16 in. diam., 8½c; ½ in. diam., 9½c; 1c ℘ ℔ extra, when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of one keg or more, 1 cent. ℘ ℔. over above.

Screw Hook and Eye hinge, ¾ to 1 in. diam. 10c; ⅝ in. diam. 11c; ½ in. diam. 13c ℘ ℔ net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 7c; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 8½c ℘ ℔ net.

Strap and T hinges	30 ℘ cent off.
Screw hitching rings	$7 50 ℘ 100 net.
Duck nest tuyere irons	$13 50 ℘ doz.
Cast iron washers	3½c ℘ ℔.

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2½ in. diam. over 8 feet long	℘ ℔. 4½c
1 to 2½ in. diam. from 4 to 8 feet long	5c
1 to 2½ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	5½c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 feet long	6c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 feet long	6½c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 inch, 80c net ℘ set of bolts.

5c ℘ set for each additional inch over 14 inch. All sizes and lengths made.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅜ at screw end......55c ℘ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 7-16 at screw ends......40c ℘ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box rods, narrow track, each	15c
Wagon box rods, wide track, each	16c
Single tree irons, ℘ set of 4 pieces	30c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2½ inch wide, ℘ set	48c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ℘ set	50c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ inch wide, ℘ set	53c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ℘ set	55c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, each	13½c
Wagon Hammer Straps, each	13½c

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets and hammer straps, in lots of 50 set, each, 10 ℘ cent. off.

Wagon box staples, 1¼ to 2½ inch ℘ 1,000 net	$14 net.
Neck yoke eyes, each	5 net.
King bolts, ⅝, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch in diameter, ℘ ℔	4½
Wagon rivets, extra large and oval head, ⅜ inch diameter, all lengths, ℘ ℔	11

Tongue cap iron, same as band iron, 1¾, 2, and 2¼ inch wide, ½c ℘ ℔ over same size of band iron, net.

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, March 3, 1871.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single strength. 2d quality.	Single strength. 1st quality.	Double strength.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$3 50	$4 25	$6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 15	4 00	4 75	7 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 50	5 00	8 50
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		5 50	10 00
14 by 16 to 16 by 24		6 50	12 00
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		7 50	15 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		8 00	16 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		8 50	17 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		9 50	18 00
28 by 34 to 28 by 44		10 50	20 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		12 00	22 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 56			24 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			26 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			28 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			30 00

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices, subject to discount according to quantity purchased.

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, March 3, 1871.

The following are the card rates for Marvin's and other Pittsburgh manufactured crackers:

French Crackers	20	Lemon Biscuit	13½
Aerated Crackers	9½	Fruit Biscuit	14
Boston Crackers extra	10½	Scotch Biscuit	13½
Boston Crackers	8½	Ginger Snaps	14
Soda "	8½	Spiced Jumbles	14
Butter "	8½	Sugar Jumbles	15
Oyster "	8½	Lemon Snaps	15
N.Y. Water "	7½	Almond Snaps	15
Water "	6	Ginger Cakes	13
Milk Biscuit	12½	Orange Cakes	14
Extra Pilot	8½	Honey Biscuit	14
Pilot	6	Cream Crackers	25
Cracker Meal	5½	Graham Wine Biscuit	10
Sugar Crackers	10½	Graham Boston Bisc't	10
Wine Crackers	10½		

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871.

We quote the manufacturers' prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ℘ dozen	$ 4 50
Shaker " 2, "	4 00
Hurl A " 1, "	4 00
Hurl " 1, "	3 50
Hurl " 2, "	3 25
Braid " 1, "	3 75
Braid " 2, "	3 25
Round Hurl	2 25
Plain Hurl	2 75
Western common	2 50
Broom corn, prime ℘ ton	$120
Broom corn, common, ℘ ton	90@100
Broom handles, ℘ 1,000	20@25
Swallow brooms, ℘ dozen	5 00

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871.

The following are the current quotations:

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	12½c
Pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	13 c
Fancy brands from	7 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10½@11 c
Painters' red lead	9½@10 c
Litharge	10 @10½c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4½@ 5½c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, March 3, 1871.

The prices of tin plates, according to brands, are as follows:

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$11 25
I X, 10x14, charcoal	14 25
I C, 12x12, charcoal	11 75
I X, 12x12, charcoal	14 75
I C, 14x20, charcoal	12 25
I X, 14x20, charcoal	15 25
I C, 14x20, leaded	10 75
I X, 14x20, leaded	13 75
Pig Tin	4

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, March 3, 1871.

The following are the current cash prices:

Horse shoes, ℘ keg	$4 75
Mule shoes, ℘ keg	5 75
Less than 100 kegs:	
Horse shoes, ℘ keg	5 00
Mule shoes, ℘ keg	6 00

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

February 25.—Wool—The transactions in both domestic fleece and pulled wools have been restricted by the paucity of the supplies and the high views of holders. Prices of the former have reached a point which leaves little or no margin for manufacturers, who are operating very cautiously, though with the extremely light stocks here as well as at the West, there is no prospect of any reduction in values during the balance of the season. A few of the larger manufacturers have sufficient stock on hand to last them for several weeks, whilst most of the small spinners are compelled to keep buying or else suspend work. On the whole the market has been active, with considerable speculative demand. The sales comprise:

30,000 ℔s Ohio mixed fleece	53c
9,000 ℔s Ohio XXX and picklock	60c
2,600 ℔s XX and picklock	61c
15,000 ℔s Ohio XX	53c
50,000 ℔s Ohio XX	p. t.
18,000 ℔s Ohio XX	54½c
13,000 ℔s Ohio XX	54½c
35,000 ℔s X and XX	54c
5,000 ℔s Ohio XXX	p. t.
40,000 ℔s Ohio X	51c
3,000 ℔s noils	47c
20,000 ℔s Ohio ½ blood	52c
5,000 ℔s Ohio ¾ blood	52½c
5,000 ℔s Ohio ⅜ blood	52c
15,000 ℔s Ohio ⅜ blood	52½c
25,000 ℔s Ohio ½ blood	53c

—*Price Current.*

BOSTON.

February 25.—The demand for all grades of domestic wool continues active, and prices are very firm at the advance last noted. In fact, for some grades of fleece, which are now very scarce, such as medium Ohio, and extra and double extra Michigan, somewhat higher prices have been obtained. But fine wools remain without much actual change, though some holders are asking a further advance, and feel confident of receiving it a little later in the season.

But this will depend upon the volume of trade in and the prices realized for spring fabrics. These are now selling at very low rates as compared with the cost of raw material, and unless manufacturers can get up a little excitement in the market for their products, so as to bring them up to a level with the latter, we may expect to witness a material falling off in the demand for fine wool during the balance of the season.

In fact, prices of this grade are now at a point which induces great caution on the part of buyers for consumption, who can hardly be said to share this speculative feeling which has lately existed among the trade. But a long time must exist before the next clip can be made available; and if, in the mean time the mills are able to run at anything near their full capacity, it is certain that supplies of domestic cannot hold out to the end.

A very large proportion of the sales during the past week, have consisted of pulled wool, the better grades of which have further advanced in price. The receipts have been very liberal of late; but the demand has kept pace with the supply, and very few desirable lots of Boston extra and Eastern super are now to be had, even at the advance noted.

Sales of domestic for the week have been large and foot up about 1,150,000 ℔s, at a range of 40@55c for fleece and 33@55c for the various grades of pulled. Included are 20,000 ℔s extra and double extra Ohio at 54@55c; 6,000 ℔s double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania, 55c; 10,000 ℔s extra Ohio 53c; 18,000 ℔s No. 1 do, 50c; 20,000 ℔s double extra do, 52½c; 6,000 ℔s fine Wisconsin, 50c; 10,000 ℔s extra do, 49c; 52,000 ℔s No. 1, extra and double extra Michigan and Wisconsin, 48@51c; 10,000 ℔s fine New York State, 50c; 6,000 ℔s extra Illinois, 45c.; 5,000 ℔s double extra Pennsylvania, 55c.; 4,000 ℔s extra New Hampshire, 59c.; 2,000 ℔s extra Michigan, 50c.; 35,000 ℔s medium unwashed Western, 33@37½c; 6,000 ℔s do. 34c.; 3,000 ℔s do. 32@35c.; 5,000 ℔s do. 32@35c.; 1,600 ℔s extra Western, 50c.; 1,000 ℔s tub washed do. 55c.; 10,000 ℔s selected do. 57½c.; 5,200 ℔s scoured, 58@88c.; 700 ℔s do. 64c.; 2,500 ℔s do. 62½c.; 4,000 ℔s do. 55@57c.

In pulled wool, sales 10,000 ℔s super at 42½c; 9,600 ℔s do 44c; 36,000 ℔s do 41@45c; 6,000 ℔s do 42½c; 1,600 ℔s do 42c; 10,000 ℔s do 45@47c; 19,000 ℔s do 42½c; 2,500 ℔s do 43c; 4,000 ℔s do 42c; 5,000 ℔s do 49c; 2,500 ℔s do 45½c; 3,000 ℔s do 44c; 5,000 ℔s Western do 45@46c; 2,500 ℔s do 44@46c; 8,000 ℔s do 44c; 5,000 ℔s Eastern do 52c; 8,000 ℔s super and extra 40@50c; 5,000 ℔s extra 55c; 12,200 ℔s do 45@47c; 5,500 ℔s do 43@46c; 5,000 ℔s do 45@49c; 3,000 ℔s do 45c; 4,000 ℔s do 42½c; 1,200 ℔s do 46c; 3,000 ℔s do 47½c; 5,000 ℔s do 42c; 2,000 ℔s do 47c; 5,000 ℔s do 48c; 1,500 ℔s No. 1 26c.—*Commercial Bulletin*.

Scotch Pig Iron Trade.

The following is the progress of the pig iron trade in Scotland since 1845:

	No. of furnaces in blast.	Make in tons of 2,240 ℔s.	Average prices in Glasgow. s. d.
1845	38	475,000	80 3
1850	105	595,000	44 7
1854	117	770,000	79 9
1855	121	825,000	71 1
1860	131	1,000,000	53 6
1861	121	1,039,000	49 3
1862	125	1,080,000	52 9
1863	134	1,160,000	55 9
1864	134	1,160,000	57 3
1865	136	1,164,000	54 9
1866	98	994,000	60 6
1867	112	1,031,000	53 6
1868	121	1,068,000	52 9
1869	129	1,150,000	52 3
1870	126	1,206,000	54 4

The above table is very suggestive. Scotch pig in 1845 sold at 80s 3d. As the tariff of 1842 took effect gradually, prices ran down to 44s 4d. After that tariff was destroyed, in 1854, prices ran up again to 79s 9d, with a largely increased production. This was after our home furnaces had to close up under free trade. Since 1862, under our protective policy, the prices did not change a great deal, except in 1866, when there was an increased demand in the United States beyond our ability to supply. It will also be seen that the number of furnaces worked has diminished since 1865 in Scotland.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

February 22.—There has been a decided improvement in the demand for Scotch pig. The trade, who have been purchasing very sparingly for some time past, have come forward quite freely, and considerable business has been consummated, the market closing very firm at $29@32, as to brand. American has also been in improved request, and as the bulk of the Lehigh Companies are out of the market, business has been in a measure restricted, and prices have advanced to $31@32 for No. 1, and $29@30 for No. 2—the sales are 2,500 tons Nos. 1 and 2 North River brands, and 200 do mottled, on private terms. Wrought scrap has been in request, and we notice sales of 600 tons No. 1, to arrive, and 150 do, on the spot, at a private price. Rails remain quiet but steady at quoted rates—100 tons old T sold on private terms. Refined bar is still quiet, and our quotations for lots from store are unchanged—the whole iron trade has been thrown into confusion by the miners' strikes, rise in coal freights, &c. A sale of 100 packs Russia sheet was made on private terms.

Pig, Scotch No 1, ℘ ton	$29 @ 32
Pig, American, No 1	31 @ 32
Pig, American, No 2	29 @ 30
Pig, American forge	27 @ 28
Bar, Refined English and American	.. @ 75
Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (gold)	85 @100

—*Price Current.*

February 23.—American Pig—There is no iron to speak of offering for sale here, and the market is in a very unsettled state. The embargo and strike in the coal regions threaten to cut off the supply of coal, and of course this will stop the production of all anthracite iron. In the coal districts a very bad spirit prevails, and one that seems very likely to lead to riot and destruction of property, if not of life. In this state of affairs the future supply of iron is precarious. Already, on the Lehigh alone, there are seventeen furnaces out entirely, and the remainder running on half blast. The reduction in the make is from 4,000 to 5,000 tons a week in this district. A meeting of the large iron masters will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at Allentown, to determine on a course of combined action. As makers decline selling ahead, and buyers do not seem to realize the situation as yet, few sales have been made for the past few days, not enough to establish a definite price, and quotations must therefore be considered nominal. Between 2,000 and 3,000 tons of Hudson and Poughkeepsie iron, Nos. 1 and 2, sold on private terms. We quote No. 1 Foundry, $32 to $33 ℘ ton, and sales of good lots have been made at both of these figures, but some has been sold for less and some is held for higher prices. We quote No. 2 Foundry, $30 to $31; Gray Forge, $26 to $28; White and Mottled, $24 to $26; Charcoal, $40 to $55.

Scotch Pig—Since our last there have been large sales of Scotch irons—looked upon as an ebullition of speculation in view of the state of the market for American iron. We would note sales of 100 tons Coltness at $29, gold; 200 tons Eglinton at $29, now held higher; a quantity of Glengarnock at $30, now held at $31 to $32; 100 tons Gartsherrie, from ship, at $31, for which $32 is now asked. We quote Gartsherrie $32; Coltness, $29, gold; Glengarnock, $31 to $32; and Eglinton, $30.

AMERICAN.

Foundry No. 1, nominally ℘ ton	$32 00@33 00
Foundry No. 2	30 00@31 00
Gray forge	26 00@28 00
White and mottled	24 00@26 00
Charcoal	40 00@55 00

SCOTCH.

Gartsherrie	℘ ton $32 00
Coltness	gold 29 00
Glengarnock	31 00@32 00
Eglinton	30 00

BAR IRON.

American refined	$75 00@77 50

—*Iron Age.*

CLEVELAND.

February 23.—Brands of Lake Superior charcoal for car wheels and malleable use.

Bancroft Nos. 1, 2	$38@39—4 mos.
Bancroft Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6	40@43—4 mos.
Schoolcraft Nos. 1 and 2	38@40—4 mos.
Schoolcraft Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6	40@43—4 mos.
Deer Lake Nos. 1 and 2	38@40—4 mos.
Deer Lake Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6	40@43—4 mos.
Bay Furnace Nos. 1 and 2	38@40—4 mos.
Bay Furnace Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6	40@43—4 mos.
Peninsular Nos. 1 and 2	38@40—4 mos.
Peninsular Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6	40@43—4 mos.
Detroit Nos. 1 and 2	38@40—4 mos.
Detroit Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6	40@43—4 mos.
Mahattan Nos. 1 and 2	38@40—4 mos.
Manhattan Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6	40@43—4 mos.
Lawton Nos. 1 and 2	39@41—4 mos.
Lawton Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6	42@43—4 mos.
Antwerp Nos. 1 and 2	40—4 mos.
Antwerp Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6	40@42—4 mos.
Tilden Nos. 1 and 2	40—4 mos.
Tilden Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6	41@42—4 mos.
Frankfort Nos. 1 and 2	38@40
Frankfort Nos. 3, 4 and 5	40@43
Hanging Rock	40@41—4 mos.
Scotch pig, according to brand	40@41—4 mos.
Glengarnock	41—4 mos.
Gartsherrie	41—4 mos.
Calder	41—4 mos.
Dalmellington	40—4 mos.

BITUMINOUS IRONS.

Himrod, No. 1 Foundry	36 @ 37—4 mos.
Himrod, No. 1 Forge	31 @ 33—4 mos.
Hubbard, No. 1 Foundry	36 @ 37—4 mos.
Hubbard, No. 1 Forge	31 @ 32—4 mos.
Haselton, No. 1 Foundry	35 @ 37—4 mos.
Haselton, No. 1 Forge	31 @ 32—4 mos.
Girard, No. 1 Foundry	35—4 mos.
Girard, No. 1 Forge	32—4 mos.
Mahoning, No. 1 Foundry	36—4 mos.
Mahoning, No. 1 Forge	32—4 mos.
Struthers, No. 1 Foundry	37 @ 39—4 mos.
Struthers, No. 1 Forge	32 @ 33—4 mos.
Ashland, No. 1 foundry	37 @ 39—4 mos.
Ashland, No. 1 Forge	33 @ 34—4 mos.
Massillon, soft, No. 1 Foundry	37 @ 38—4 mos.
Massillon, No. 2 Foundry	34 @ 36—5 mos.
Volcano, No. 1 Foundry	37 @ 38—4 mos.
Volcano, No. 2 Foundry	34 @ 36—4 mos.
Erie, No. 1 Foundry	35 @ 36—4 mos.
Erie, No. 1 Forge	31 @ 33—4 mos.
Sharpsville No. 1 Foundry	37—4 mos.
Sharpsville No. 1 Forge	33 @ 34—4 mos.

ANTHRACITE IRONS.

No. 1 Charlotte, Foundry	$35 @ $36—4 mos.
No. 2 Charlotte, Forge	31—4 mos.
No. 1 Columbia, Foundry	no stock

—*Review.*

PHILADELPHIA.

February 25.—Iron—The market for pig iron continues unsettled and advancing, with very light stocks, which are rapidly decreasing under the general suspension of production. Foundry pig is especially scarce, and quotable at $32@33 for No. 1; $30@31 for No. 2; Gray Forge at $28 50 at furnaces, and white and mottled at $26.

The following is the number of furnaces in the Lehigh Valley, and the number of stacks blown out up to date:

Location of furnaces.	Stacks.	No. of stacks blown out.
Glendon	5	2
Bethlehem	3	3
Roberts Iron Company	2	2
Allentown	4	2
Crane, Catasauqua	6	2
Thomas Iron Company	6	4
Lehigh Valley	3	1
Carbon Iron Company	3	1
Lime Ridge	1	0
Saucon	2	0
Pittsburgh	3	0
Total	38	19

This exhibit shows how damaging the present suspension is to the iron trade of the valley. All our business interests will be ruined for months if work is not resumed shortly.

Scotch pig is in more request, with sales of 500 tons at $32; we quote Eglinton at $30; Gartsherrie at $32.

Anthracite No. 1 pig	$32@33
Anthracite No. 2	30@31
Anthracite Grey forge	28@30
Anthracite White forge	25@29
Scotch pig No. 1	31@32

Manufactured Iron—Bar is firm at $75. Rails are more active at $70 for American at works; old rails at $39@39 50, gold, to arrive; scrap at $40 for No. 1 wrought.

Blooms move slowly.—*Price Current.*

February 22.—The iron market during the past two weeks has been so unsettled as to render it difficult to make quotations. The prices paid for coal by those furnaces still in blast enhance the cost so greatly, and the number of furnaces already out of blast will cause prices of pig iron to advance rapidly in case of any extended demand. We learn of sales of small lots of Nos. 1 and 2 foundry iron at $32 50 to $33, and nominal quotations of $29 to $30 for Gray Forge. It is generally anticipated that the coal miners will resume operations early next month, but for the next sixty or ninety days higher prices for iron will rule. We note sales of some 700 to 800 tons Scotch pig iron at $30 for Eglinton, and $32 for Gartsherrie.

In bars the mill prices have been advanced to $75. Quotations for rails are nominal at $70 at the mills. Old rails have been sold to the extent of 3,000 tons at equal to $39, gold, to arrive. Scrap, in sales of some 500 tons, at $36 50@37 00, currency, to arrive.

We quote:

Pig iron, American, No 1 foundry	$32 00@33 00
Pig iron, American, No 2 foundry	30 00@31 00
Pig iron, American, gray forge	29 00@30 00
Pig iron, American, white and mottled	26 00@27 00
Pig iron, Scotch, from yard	30 00@32 00
Bar iron, refined	72 50@75 00
Bar iron, rerolled	67 50@70 00
Rails, at the mills	70 00@71 00
Old rails, to arrive (gold)	39 00
Scrap iron, No 1 wrought	37 00@38 00

Prices of pig iron manufactured in the "Schuylkill" and "Lebanon" valleys, specially reported by Franklin Dundore, Esq., 329 Walnut street.

Foundry, No. 1 A, F. O. B., in Philadelphia, in ten ton lots	$34 00
Foundry, No. A½, F. O. B., in Philadelphia, in ten ton lots	33 00
Foundry, No. 1 B, F. O. B., in Philadelphia, in ten ton lots	32 00
Foundry, No. A, F. O. B., in Philadelphia, in 100 ton lots	33 00
Foundry, No. A½, F. O. B., in Philadelphia, in 100 ton lots	32 00
Foundry, No. 1 B, F. O. B., in Philadelphia, in 100 ton lots	31 00
Gray forge neutral, F. O. B., in Philadelphia, in 100 ton lots	30 00
Mottled forge neutral, F. O. B., in Philadelphia, in 100 ton lots	29 00
White forge neutral, F. O. B., in Philadelphia, in 100 ton lots	27 00
Gray forge red short (of Cornwall Ores,) in 100 ton lots	30 00
Mottled red short (of Cornwall ores,) in 100 ton lots	29 00
White forge red short, (of Cornwall ores,) in 100 ton lots	27 00
Pig, Foundry No. 1	$31 00@32 50
Pig, Foundry No. 2	30 00@31 00
Pig, Gray forge	28 00@30 00
Pig, white and mottled	26 00@27 00
Pig, Charcoal	45 00@50 00
Pig, Scotch	30 00@32 00

—*Bulletin of American Association.*

CINCINNATI.

February 28.—We have to report an inactive market, but prices have been steadily maintained. The stock of all kinds is fair, and at the close we had no alteration in the figures.

PIG.

Charcoal Foundry, No. 1, ℘ ton	$36 00@37 00
Charcoal Foundry, No. 2 ton	34 00@35 00
Charcoal Mill, ℘ ton	33 00@34 00
Stone Coal Foundry, No. 1	35 00@36 00
Stone Coal Foundry, No. 2	34 00@00 00
Stone Coal Mill	30 00@32 00
Hot Blast Missouri, ℘ ton	45 00@48 00
Cold Blast Maramec, ℘ ton	50 00@60 00
Blooms, Maramec, ℘ ton	90 00@95 00

WROUGHT.

Bar, Common ℘ ℔	3¼@3c
Bar, charcoal, ℘ ℔	4½@5c
Horse Shoes, ℘ ℔	5½@6c
Mule Shoes, ℘ ℔	6½@7c
Nail Rods	7½@8c

—*Commercial.*

BOSTON.

February 25.—The market for Pig Iron, as well as for some manufactured products, has been somewhat excited by the coal mining difficulties in Pennsylvania. These, as we observed last week, have compelled many of the iron furnaces to blow out and, in the present aspect of affairs, it is very uncertain when production will be generally resumed. The choice brands of American No. 1 have already become scarce, both in the Eastern markets and at Western shipping points. In view of this scarcity, both consumers and the trade are anxious to obtain supplies for future wants, and are buying more freely. Prices for all grades have further advanced, and are still tending up. Foreign brands are also in better demand, and share to some extent the improvement in domestic.

Scotch pig is firmer, with sales of leading brand No. 1, in small lots for consumption, at a range of $32 50@36 ℘ ton, including Gartsherrie at $34@34 and Coltness at $35@36. American is in demand and higher, with sales of yard lots at $32@37 ℘ ton for the different numbers, including No. 2 extra at $36, and good brands No. 1 at $37. Charcoal pig is selling at $45@50 ℘ ton, as to brand. Bar iron is firmer and tending up, with sales of English common at $71@73, and refined do at $75@80 ℘ ton. American refined bar is firmer and in better demand at $75@85 ℘ ton. Rails are in fair demand, with large sales of foreign, to arrive, at $56@58 ℘ ton, gold, for English; American are firm at $73@74 ℘ ton, currency.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Gloucester Fish Market.

February 22.—Georges Codfish—A few good fares have arrived the present week. Sales of round at $2 12 per cwt. None in shipping order.

Mackerel—Market inactive; we do not learn of any transactions the present week. Shore held at $26@12. Bay $22@12.

Fresh Halibut—Georges in light receipt; last sales at $14 50 ℘ cwt. No arrivals of Bank the present week.

Smoked Halibut—13c ℘ ℔.

Fresh Herring—$1 25 ℘ cwt.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

Receipts of Iron Ore and Pig Iron at Erie, Pa. During 1870—Exports of Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.

The Erie *Dispatch* of Monday gives a review of the trade and commerce of that city during 1870, from which we make the following extracts:

The following table exhibits the comparative imports of iron ore and pig iron for the past four years:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Ore, foreign	11,672	5,519	5,371	748
Ore, Lake Superior	63,606	106,979	107,135	174,985
Pig, foreign, tons	....	352	390	398
Pig, domestic, tons	130	3,575	5,153	3,244
Total tons	76,587	116,425	118,049	179,375

The following table exhibits the comparative gross exports of coal for the past four years:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Coal, bit., foreign	31,755	26,978	16,773	20,418
Coal, bit., coastwise	294,760	204,905	263,266	185,905
Coal, ant., coastwise	....	45,117	89,395	105,758
Total, tons	326,515	279,000	369,434	312,081

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110⅞@111.

NEW YORK, March 1—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 4@5 ℘ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange 109⅝.

GOLD

Continues dull and steady at 110⅞@111. Loans were made at from 1 to 4 per cent. Clearances $25,000,000. Exports $178,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments are barely steady, with the exception of 10-40s. Report says the Treasury has been secretly manipulating a rise in this class of bonds, the object being to advance the 5 per cents to about the quotations of 5-20s 6 per cents, in order to facilitate refunding. Treasury bonds awards $2,000,000 at from 109.92 to 109.98.

Coupons, 1881	114⅝	5-20s, 1867	111
5-20s, 1862	112⅛	5-20s, 1868	111⅛
5-20s, 1864	112	10-40s	109⅞
5-20s, 1865	112	Currency 6s ex-coupon	110⅜
5-20s, 1865, new	111		

STATE SECURITIES.

Dull.

Missouris	92	Virginias, old	66
Tennessees, old	63⅞	North Carolinas, old	46⅝
Tennessees, new	64	North Carolinas, new	27
Virginias, new	60⅛		

STOCKS.

The stock market was active and animated, with chief attention given to the Union Pacific, Ohio preferred stock, Chicago and Northwestern, and Rock Island, the market closing firm. Prominent Union Pacific Railroad men, now here, say that 160,000 shares of the stock have been pledged for Thos. A. Scott for President of that road. It is said that a movement is in progress at the Stock Exchange to amend the rules of that body so as to prohibit all dealings by members, either at or outside the Board, in the securities of States repudiating any part of its debt.

W. U. Telegraph	52⅞	Northwestern	78⅞
Quicksilver	13⅞	Preferred	90⅞
Mariposa	7	Rock Island	110⅛
Preferred	10	N. J. Central	105⅝
Adams Express	69⅝	St. Paul	53⅝
Wells-Fargo Express	41	Preferred	76
Amer'n Express	47⅛	Wabash	54⅝
United States Express	48	Preferred	76⅞
Pacific Mail	44⅛	Fort Wayne	95⅞
New York Central	96⅝	Terre Haute	29⅞
New York Cent. Scrip	92⅝	Preferred	54
Erie	22⅛	Chicago and Alton	113⅞
Preferred	44	Preferred	114
Harlem	126⅞	Ohio and Mississippi	42⅛
Preferred	127	Cleve., Col. and Cin	83⅞
Reading	99⅝	Baltimore & Ohio	152
Michigan Cent	117⅛	Lake Shore	98⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	109	Illinois Central	133⅛

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 1, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring moderately active; closed at $1 23⅞@1 24; this afternoon quiet and unchanged.

CORN—No 2 mixed active and closed firm at 50⅝c cash; this afternoon dull.

OATS—No. 2 quiet and ½c higher; closed steady at 40⅝c.

RYE—No 2 dull at 89c.

BARLEY—No. 2 firmer; closing at 80c.

HIGHWINES—Active at 88c for iron.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork $21 25@21 30. Lard steady at 12¼@12⅜c.

HOGS—Dressed dull at $8@8 50; live quiet at $7@7 90; receipts 6,000; shipments 2,000.

CATTLE—Quiet at $5 75@6 25 for good to choice.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling uplands 15¼c. Flour dull and declined; superfine western and State, $5 90@6 20; common to good extra $6 60@6 85; good to choice, $6 85@7 30; white western extra $7 30@7 70; Ohio, $6 60@7 40; St. Louis, $6 90@8 75. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal—Southern $4 45; Brandywine $4 60@4 65. Whisky lower at 91½@92c. Wheat steady; new spring, $1 56; red and amber, $1 60@1 63. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley steady; Canada West $1 10@1 15. Corn steady; western mixed 84½@85c; yellow 85½@86c. Oats dull and a shade lower; western and Ohio 66@69c. Leather steady at 27@29½c; Orinoco 25@28c. Wool firm; domestic 52@55c; California 23@36c. Hay unchanged. Hops steady; State 8@12c; western 5@12½c. Coffee firm: Rio 13½@17c. Sugar dull and unsettled; Cuba 8⅝@9½c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 52@70c. Rice firm at 8½@8⅝c. Crude petroleum 15c; refined 24½c. Mess pork lower; new $22 12½; old $21 50@21 62; prime $19; prime mess new $21 50. Beef steady; mess $10@15; extra $15@17 50. Hams $30@32; prime mess $27@28; India $29@32. Cut meats dull; hams 13½@15c; shoulders 9¼@9½c. Middles dull. Lard dull; prime steam 12⅛@12⅝c; kettle dried 13⅛@13⅜c; May 13⅛c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Dry Goods—The feature of trade to-day is the decline in the price of printed calicoes. We quote the following as the changes made by agents: Gloucester fancies and shirtings, 10½c; cambrics and mournings, 10c; Manchester, 10½c; Garner's, 10c; Amoskeag, 8½c; Arnolds, 8½c; Occidental, 10c; Sprague's fancies, 10½c; do dark styles palms, blues, purples, frocks, 10½c; Blacks, shirtings and solids, 10c; Park's 11c. While the above are all the changes made by agents, with the exception of Pacific, Merrimac, Cocheco and Hamilton, all fancies are, nevertheless, being jobbed at a half off of last Saturday's quotations. The Agawam F brown sheetings are changed from 9½c to 9c, but otherwise the market is unchanged, and the above reduction has failed to stimulate trade to any degree of activity.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middlings 14¾c. Flour dull but holders unwilling to make concessions; family $6 50@6 60. Wheat quiet and unchanged; red $1 37@1 38. Corn dull and declined to 55@56c. Rye quiet and unchanged at $1@1 05. Oats quiet and unchanged at 50@51c. Barley do. Coffee firm; prime 18@18½c. Sugar steady and in moderate demand; New Orleans 9@12c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Oil unchanged. Eggs steady at 22@23c. Butter scarce and firm at 28@30c. Cheese—demand good at full prices, 15@16c. Seed unchanged. Pork dull and declined; $21 75 asked. Lard quiet and unchanged at 12⅛@12⅜c asked; little or no demand, though but little offered. Bulk meat dull and drooping; shoulders 8c; sides 10@10⅛@10⅜c asked. Bacon dull; sales 150 hhds shoulders at 9½c for sides; 11½@11⅝c for clear rib and clear; more sellers than buyers at those rates. Hogs dull but unchanged at $7 00@7 50. Cattle dull and drooping at $3 00@6 50. Tobacco—demand good at full prices; lugs $6 00@12 00; leaf $11 00@41 00. Whisky firm at 86c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—Cotton 14c. Flour firm; superfine western $5 75@5 90; extra winter $6 00@6 20; XX $6 25@6 50. Wheat firm; No. 2 spring Iowa $1 35; prime red fall $1 50. Corn quiet and unchanged; mixed in bulk 48@50c; mixed and yellow sacked 57@58c; white 58@59c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 48½@50c in bulk and 53@54c sacked. Barley quiet at $1 00 for choice fall. Rye dull at 85c@$1 00. Whisky weak at 88c. Tobacco steady. Hemp and bagging unchanged. Sugar steady. Pork easier at $21 75. Bulk meats dull at 8@10½@11c; bacon dull at 9½@9½@11½@12@16@17½c. Lard jobbing at 12½c for steam. Hogs $6 75@7 25. Cattle lower at $2 75@5 75.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 1.—Tobacco firm; sales 230 hhds lugs at $5 50@6 25; low to good leaf $6 50@15 00. Bagging very quiet. Cotton quiet and steady; middling 13½@14c. Flour in fair demand; extra family $6 00. Grain firm; sales 1,300 bush shelled and ear on wharf at 60c. Provisions—Demand fair and held firm on orders; mess pork $21 75; bacon shoulders 9½c; do sides, clear rib, 11½c; do clear 12c; bulk shoulders 8½c; do sides, clear rib, 10½c; do sides 11c. Lard—prime leaf 12½c. Hams, sugar cured, 16c; do plain 15c. Whisky firm; demand good at 86c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 1.—Cotton dull; low middling 13c. Bulk meats 8½c, 11½@11⅝c packed; bacon clear sides 12c; shoulders 9¾c; hams 13c; sugar cured hams 16c; lard 13c. Corn 70c. Oats 65c. Flour $5 00@8 00.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—Sugar—Demand good; prime 0@12c. Molasses—prime 50@55c. Coffee—prime 15¾@15⅞c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 1.—Flour is dull and nominal. Wheat—No 2 active at $1 25¼; No 1 scarce at $1 25. Oats—No 2 quiet at 51c. Corn—No. 2 mixed firm at 57c. Rye—No 1 firm at 87c. Barley—No 2 90c, delivered. Hogs weak at $8 12½.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, March 1.—Cattle—Receipts 225 cars against 269 the same day last week; trade dull; sales 132 head Indiana steers averaging from 1,140 ℔s to 1,228 ℔s, at $6 12½@6 25; 23 Missouri, 1,390 ℔s, and 21 Kentucky, 1,395 ℔s, at $5 62@6 75. Sheep quiet; sales 371 head Michigan, ranging from 84 to 95 ℔s, at $5 50@5 95; 387 Ohio, 87 and 89 ℔s, at $5 65@5 75; 184 Illinois, 40 ℔s, $5 50. Hogs dull; sales 304 head at $7 50@7 87½.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Metals—Ingot cooper heavy at 21½@22c for Lake. Iron—Scotch pig firm at $30@34; United States scarce and firm at $33@34. Cut nails 4¼@4½c; clinch 5⅞@6c; horse shoe 25@28c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Flour firm; Ohio and Indiana $6 50@7 00. Wheat active and advanced; red western $1 60@1 62. Rye $1 10. Corn firm; yellow 80c; mixed 77@78c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm and unchanged. Refined petroleum 24⅞c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm. Corn—yellow southern 78@80c; white 82@83c. Oats 59@60c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky do.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, March 1.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and unchanged, except No 1, which is in good demand at $1 44. Corn steady at 60½@61c. Cloverseed quiet and weak at $6 20.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 1.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 1 white Michigan $1 50½; amber Michigan $1 57; rejected red $1 22. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed 58c; low do 57½c; Michigan 57½c; no grade 57c. Oats quiet and 2c better; Michigan 52½@52¾c. Cloverseed dull. Dressed hogs $8 00@8 25.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales 1,000 bushels No 1 red winter at $1 40. Corn 65c. Sales 3,000 bush oats at 54c. Crude petroleum firm at $5@5 10; refined firm at 22½c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 1.—Cotton—middling scarce and firm; others dull and nominal.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—Cotton dull at 14⅛@14¼c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 1.—Cotton nominal at 14½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, March 1.—Cotton quiet at 13⅝@14c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, March 1.—Cotton weak; good ordinary 12⅛@12½c.

Shortly after Paris capitulated there was a sudden appearance in the shops of chickens, eggs, butter, rabbits, and other articles of food that had been unheard of for weeks past. The shop keepers attempted to sell these commodities at outrageous prices. The result was that a mob collected and seized on them, giving ordinary prices for the same. The hucksters cried in despair, "the National Guard to the rescue!" But vain was the cry. The National Guard was itself the mob.

MARRIED.

ALEXANDER—LEE—On Tuesday evening, February 28th, 1871, in the Third Presbyterian Church, by Rev. F. A. Noble, H. WILL ALEXANDER, of this city, and ANNIE W., daughter of Caleb Lee, Sr., Hulton, Pa.

WEEKS—FOWLER—February 28th, 1871, by Rev I. C. Pershing, D. D., at the residence of John R. Wightman, Bellefield, JOS. D. WEEKS, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and MATTIE J., eldest daughter of S. S. Fowler, Esq., of this city. No cards.

STEVENSON—TOTTEN—At the Second Presbyterian Church, Thursday evening, February 23, 1871, by Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., JAMES E. STEVENSON to VIRGINIA L. TOTTEN, daughter of Mrs. Wm. J. Totten, both of Pittsburgh.

MORGAN—WALLACE—On Monday evening, February 27, 1871, at the St. Charles Hotel, by the Rev. L. Y. Graham, of Belleverson, Mr. A. S. MORGAN, of Rostraver, Westmoreland county, to Miss BELLA E. WALLACE, of Brinton, Allegheny county, Pa.

FLANDRAU—RIDDLE—On Tuesday evening, the 28th ult. at the residence of Judge McCandless, by Rev. John Scarborough, Rector of Trinity Church, the Hon. CHARLES E. FLANDRAU, of St. Paul, Minnesota, to REBECCA C. RIDDLE, daughter of the Hon. Wm. B. McClure, late President Judge of this Judicial District.

DIED.

FORRESTER—On Thursday afternoon, at 5 o'clock and 40 minutes, MARY, wife of Hugh Forrester, of Belleview, in the forty-fifth year of her age.

WRIGHT—In San Francisco, Cal., on the 18th instant, JAMES H. WRIGHT, in the forty-first year of his age.

TILLINGHAST—At Parker's Landing, Sunday, February 26, 1871, CHARLES F. TILLINGHAST, in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

MURDOCH—On Tuesday evening, February 28, 1871, at half-past 3 o'clock, Mrs. REBECCA ANN MURDOCH.

MARKLE—Monday, February 27, 1871, DAVID P. MARKLE, aged twenty-five years.

McDONALD—Monday evening, February 27, 1871, at 6 o'clock, Mrs. REBECCA N. McDONALD.

GRAHAM—On Tuesday morning, February 28, 1871, MARY JANE, wife of Wm. P. Graham.

BLACK—On Wednesday morning, March 1st, at 1 o'clock A. M., JOHN R. BLACK, in the fifty-first year of his age.

WISHART—March 1st, at the residence of her son, in Minersville, Mrs. MARTHA WISHART, relict of the late Dr. John Wishart, of Washington, Pa.

SCANDRETT—On Wednesday, March 1st, at 10 o'clock, Mrs. MARGARET SCANDRETT, aged eighty years.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year	$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year	1 50

One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

OUR SANITARIUM.

The New York *Herald* has either been indulging in opium, reading DE QUINCEY'S confessions, or brooding over TENNYSON'S poetry. We think its article on San Domingo, in Wednesday's issue, fully justifies this statement. It is all aglow with the tender fervors and languid dreaminess of a tropical imagination. It is idyllic and pastoral at once, combining the beauties of English Shenstone and the elegancies of our own Howells. One can almost see the sylvan shepherdesses as he reads, and hear the enamoured flutings of their dusky attendant swains. Processions of palm trees and orange groves troop across its mind, the fruits and flowers of happy hills and vales float before it, it is musical with the songs of birds and fragrant with magnolia perfumes. Wherefore we are very glad. We had no idea the *Herald* possessed such creative poetic power. We had erroneously supposed it to be quite devoid of imagination. We had considered it to be simply an exponent of Scotch metaphysics. We had thought it to be without any "music in its soul;" and we had assigned that as the reason why it has always seemed so ready for "stratagems and spoils." But we have been mistaken, and we take it all back. If it persevere in the new vein it may yet become famous; and possibly the English poet SWINBURNE may include it in his next praise of American poets as being also, like WALT WHITMAN, "a strong-winged soul with prophetic lips, hot with the blood-beats of song." At least we hope so; because genius should be encouraged, especially when it is so unexpected.

These lyric ascensions of the *Herald* have been partly caused by the communications of its correspondent attached to the St. Domingo Commission, but principally by the recently published letter of Rev. Dr. VINTON. Enumerating the benefits to be derived from the acquisition of the island, that distinguished divine made incidental mention of its climatic advantages as a place of resort for American invalids from the severe trials of our hard winters. Upon this idea the *Herald* seizes with the instinct of the true poet, and runs it up and down the whole gamut of song. The value of Samana Bay as a coaling station struck the Commission; the fertility of the island, the extent of its natural resources, and the necessity of rousing the land from its indolence, have been dwelt upon by others, while the political questions associated with annexation have been discussed pro and con by everybody. These have no weight with the *Herald*, however. "We want St. Domingo as a winter sanitarium," is its sole jubilant cry. Just as the serpent of MOSES swallowed the Egyptian serpents, so this passion of the *Herald* eats up the rest. Wherefore it sings like a canary.

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view." The *Herald* need not travel half so far. Here also at home are places where "eternal summer smiles," where "bountiful nature" provides almost all the food, clothing and shelter that are needed; and where, (to quote our poet again) "men may live and dream their lives away in fairy-land without capital or labor." At this date of writing there lie before us violets, jasmines, and other flowers, gathered a week ago in Florida. It is the testimony of so close an observer and thinker as SOLON ROBINSON that the labor of two days will in that State furnish comfortable support for a week. Nearly all the fruits exported from San Domingo are to be had in profusion there. Oranges may be plucked in mid-winter; the fig, the banana, the pine-apple, abound and thrive. The flora of the State can hardly be excelled, whether for variety or luxuriant growth. Neither the hard, cold, piercing winds nor the damp and chilling fogs of which the *Herald* speaks, have abode there. The climate is unexcelled for salubrity and restorative influences on invalids. In all the elements and requirements essential to a *sanitarium*, St. Johns rivals and challenges St. Domingo, and we very greatly doubt whether the Arcadian simplicity of the native islanders is of a more primitive and unconventional order than that of the Florida negroes, who speak our own language and have been indoctrinated into our own ways. O lyric, imaginative, lotus-eating *Herald*, is it true that every other vineyard is better than our own?

FATHER HYACINTHE'S APPEAL.

Amidst the excitement of the war between France and Germany, the controversy of Father HYACINTHE with his church appears to have quite ceased to occupy the minds of men, at least in this country. The subject, however, has not ceased to be one of great interest and even of considerable importance, as there can be no doubt that the eloquent monk represents a rather numerous party in the Catholic Church, who share his opinions, though they may not all approve his course. Indeed, it is certain that the Father marches in the van of a tendency and leads a movement which may have very momentous results, and which can hardly under any conditions end in nothing. But for the outbreak of the great war so soon after the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility, the movement in France would probably long ago have received the direction of practical reform, or positive institution under his inspiration. Now that peace seems so near at hand when religious discussion and projects of religious reformation will be in order, interest again attaches to Father HYACINTHE'S opinions and purposes. He is himself evidently well aware that, with the cessation of hostilities, his religious and ecclesiastico-political views may once more become the subject of earnest debate among an important portion of his countrymen, and he probably hopes that, in his character of reformer, he may be able to exert some influence in the work of reorganizing French institutions. In the present condition of the country, the future relations between the church and the state, with the future relations between the church and the papacy, may be considered as open questions, upon the right settlement of which the religious and social prosperity of France will depend. We can hardly mistake in assuming that Father HYACINTHE'S lately published "Appeal to the Catholic Bishops" was prepared in view of the present interesting state of the country. Though avowedly written with reference to the exertions of a friend to secure his restoration to orders, the topics of the appeal and their treatment bear directly upon the great practical issues involved in the reform of the church. Its sentiments are also worthy of attention as flatly contradicting the reports from time to time circulated that ABBE LOYSON had become or wished to be reconciled to the church by the retraction of his heretical opinions.

In the very beginning of his appeal he refers to the decree of infallibility as the "impious dogma." He declares that the question which at this moment in France excels all others in importance is the question of religion. France cannot do without Christianity, and yet she is unable to receive it under the oppressive and corrupt forms in which it has been clothed. Hence the French more than the other Latin peoples, are forcibly destitute of religion, and, consequently, destitute of an efficacious morality—a condition due to ultramontanism and infidelity, two enemies to be encountered with as much zeal as the German invaders.

"In the presence of the woes of his country and the woes of the church," Father HYACINTHE addresses himself to the Catholic Bishops in all the world, and implores them to put an end to the latent schism which so deeply divides the Faithful. To this end the first thing to be determined is whether the decrees of the late Council are to be received as articles of faith. Referring to its debates, to the complaints repeatedly made by members of restrictions of all sorts imposed upon their freedom, and to the refusal of many of them to take part in the voting—he asks if it is possible that, on returning to their dioceses they acquired "a retrospective certainty" of having enjoyed during their sojourn in Rome the necessary moral independence, of which they were unconscious at the time? The supposition is an insult. Change of opinion in such a matter implies not the submission of reason, but the sacrifice of conscience to authority. Catholics must be at liberty to reject the doctrine of the Pope's infallibility in spite of the decision of the Council. They must also be allowed to reject, without reserve, the last Encyclicals and the Syllabus of His Holiness, the acceptance of which in their obvious sense establishes "a radical incompatibility between the duties of a sincere Catholic and those of an impartial savant and a free citizen." These are the salient points upon which the existing schism rests. Regarding these points every Catholic must be at liberty to ask questions, which the bishops must be allowed to answer without reserves or subterfuges; artifices which have ruined the church. The time has come, HYACINTHE thinks, for restoring in the Catholic Church the ancient sincerity in religious matters. But the facts and doctrines indicated are connected with a vast system, and the remedy to be effectual must be applied to the whole as well as to the details. It remains to be seen whether the nineteenth century shall have its Catholic as the sixteenth had its Protestant Reformation.

Father HYACINTHE then directs the attention of the Bishops to "the Spouse of Christ, the Holy Church, pierced like Him with five wounds." The first wound, that of the right hand, the hand which bears the light, is the obscuration of the word of God. The sacred volume, open upon the world to illumine and fecundate, why is it shut up in the darkness of dead languages and under the seal of the severest prohibitions? Let the Bible be placed in its true relation with science by an intelligent exigesis, and neither will have anything to fear from the other; let it be put in its just relation with the people by a religious education worthy of it and of them, and the Bible will become the safest director of the lives of the people, the holiest inspiration of their worship. The next wound mentioned is the oppression of intelligence and conscience by the abuse of hierarchical power. The next wound is the celibacy of priests. Voluntary celibacy sustained by exceptional grace is commended as pleasing God. But when it is extended indifferently to natures the most diverse and the least prepared, when it is imposed as an inviolable oath upon their inexperience and their enthusiasm, celibacy becomes an institution without mercy and too often without morality. One of its worst effects is to degrade the conjugal state in the thoughts of the people. Debasing the family at the expense of the cloister, the domestic hearth is no longer an altar. The last wounds of the church specified are its worldly politics and superstitious piety. The Appeal denounces the policy of the temporal power and the secular arm which makes the possession of certain provinces in Italy and of certain privileges in Europe the very condition of the empire of souls, and, as it were, the pivot of the entire spiritual edifice; a policy disastrous to the Church and to the world. While admitting the spiritual force or piety which exists in the Catholic Church, the Appeal assails the prevalent "seductions of a mysticism without depth and of an asceticism without austerity," very unlike the devotion of those who made the old Christian ages grand. The multiplication of external or material practices is lamented; the worship of the saints and of the Virgin is said to be developed in degree and character foreign to the true Catholic sentiment, while the worship of the Father in spirit and truth is said to be falling off.

Father HYACINTHE concludes his appeal by declaring his purpose to separate himself neither from the holy Catholic faith nor from the church of his baptism and his priesthood. If its chiefs listen to his appeal, he is prepared to resume his ministry in the church of his heart. If on the other hand, they answer him only with reprobation or with silence, he will not be disturbed in his affection for a church greater than those who govern it, stronger than those who defend it, but retaining the heritage received from his fathers, which even undeserved excommunication cannot take from him, he will contribute to the preparation of the Kingdom of God on earth the free and personal labor which is the duty of every true Christian.

"PERFIDIOUS ALBION."

Lord CARNARVON, as we are told by the Cable, in the English House of Lords "announced day before yesterday measures for national defense, and argued the necessity of early preparation in view of the astonishing rapidity of the Prussian campaign in France." It is a new thing under the sun to learn that British statesmen manifest fear of invasion from any other part of the continent than France. Frequently in the past invasions of Great Britain have been planned there and for many generations the prospect or the slightest probability of a European war has been sufficient to alarm the British mind with visions of a French descent upon the English, or Scotch or Irish coast. Even when France has not been the declared enemy of the English, it has been their bugaboo to keep them on the alert and in a wholesome condition of readiness for hostilities. If, as the famous French moralist said, there is something in the calamities of our best friends not disagreeable to us, with what feelings may we suppose the English people to have regarded the late defeats of the French? True, France was England's ally and a very cordial understanding was believed to exist between the two countries. For some time before the beginning of the Franco-German war there had been a rather remarkable absence from both English and French newspapers of those contemptuous and disparaging comments with which each of the two rivals had long been wont to keep down the other's conceit. But, after all, there was no love between them, and when reports of the first French defeats reached England, they were received with as much pleasure as surprise. Of course we mean by the great majority. The interesting fact worthy of notice is that, at the present moment, the French people as a whole, seem fully convinced that the English, their allies, and as such as well as for their own true welfare, bound to take the French side in the quarrel, have never ceased to rejoice in their humiliation. It is not easy for us fully to enter into or comprehend the sentiment of bitter resentment with which the French now look upon their allies across the channel. The unflattering phrase—"perfidious Albion"—long ago stereotyped in their minds as the just and fitting designation of their neighbor, had become to the generations now alive little more than the meaningless watchword of a party. Judging by what we read in American correspondence and in French leading articles we should say that, in consequence of the events of the last few months, the phrase has been more than replenished with all its original offensive significance to the Gallic mind. All the old prejudices and slumbering hatreds seem to have revived under the injuries real or fancied of the present, in which they find their proof and justification. England's refusal to make armed intervention in favor of peace—to take the lead as became an ally in forming a coalition by which Germany might have been restrained or induced to renounce its demand for territory—and finally the commercial advantages which the islanders are believed to have derived from their distresses, these are the principal subjects which lie at the foundation of French resentment. At the earliest opportunity, it is understood, their Government will be compelled to declare the English and French alliance at an end. However, considerable allowance must naturally be made for the effect of the evil situation on the temper of the people. With the complete establishment of peace and with the restoration of a fair measure of prosperity, sentiments more moderate and less hostile to their mercantile neighbors may be expected to animate the French people. Though the Parisians are reported to receive the English supplies so promptly sent them in their need as a right—only a fair return for all the hospitality exercised in Paris—yet even British benevolence remembered, may be expected to exert a kindly influence in favor of Albion. The notion of its perfidy may be thus in part neutralized or counteracted by the evidence of a more worthy character. But after all, the conduct of England during the war will be long thought of with as much indignation by the French people who were benefited by its trade as by the Germans who were injured by it. The fact is interesting in connection with the subject of the present relations between England and the United States, resulting from the neutrality of the latter.

THE Republican State Convention which was to have met on the tenth day of March, has been postponed to meet in Harrisburg on the seventeenth day of May. It is presumed that the postponement is to give the convention opportunity to nominate delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention, in case the Legislature shall provide for holding one. The Commiitee wisely resolved in favor of Constitutional Reform.

TO WHAT COMPLEXION?

"What, upon compulsion, HAL? Nay, I will do nothing upon compulsion," exclaimed oleaginous FALSTAFF, detected in his boasting by the merry Prince. And this feeling has been characteristic of England during hundreds of years. No one could snub her or bully her with impunity. Her sword was wont to flash from the scabbard at the slightest attempt on the part of other nations at assumption, dictation or peremptory dealing. Supremely authoritative and imperative in speech and act, she permitted no domineering attitude toward herself. At the first indication of any purpose to take liberties with her, the offender heard the ominous leonine growl, followed by the terrible leonine spring, and a gnashing over crunched bones. But all this is altered now. A change has come over the spirit of her dream. She no longer reckons it, with HOTSPUR, to be an easy thing

"To leap into the bosom of the sea,
And pluck up drowned honor by the locks."

She has gotten over all that. She rather holds with her FALSTAFF, who thought that since honor wouldn't heal a wound, set a broken leg or repair a damaged sconce, therefore he would have nothing to do with honor. The sneer of NAPOLEON that England was nothing but a nation of shopkeepers is found to have been based on truth. We do not blame England for this decay of the old martial spirit which was wont to flame out on the slightest grievance, real or fancied; we only cite it as illustrative of the impermanence of what appeared to be the most solid firmness. Time was when the thunder of her voice shook the world; she now "roars you as gently as any sucking dove." The submissive part which she played during the Franco-Prussian war would be pitiful if it were not ludicrous. "My opinions coincide exactly with your own, my lord; *what are your views on the question?*" she has meekly inquired of BISMARCK. It has been POLONIUS redivivus: "Very like a whale, my lord," whenever Prussia gave the cue. The philosophical equanimity with which she has endured the rebuffs and repulses of BISMARCK are most remarkable. When the English Government "offered friendly intervention" between the contending countries, the Prussian statesman jeered and mocked "the timid message-carrying" of England's plenipotentiaries; but when she ventured on a still further step and made bold to "propose terms," the mockery changed to menace, and England was politely cautioned to mind her own business. When a few of her more audacious and outspoken sons declare their sympathy with republican France, it is at once deprecated and condemned upon the ground that it will irritate Prussia. When the London Conference assembles to discuss the Eastern question BISMARCK lays hand upon it and enforces complete silence on the Western question. When Prussia demands an explanation of England's shipments of arms to France, and receives a half-apologetic response, it creates "immense indignation in Berlin," because the self-inflicted humiliation was not more complete, we suppose. The United States sends cargo on cargo of war material to France, and not a word of protest is heard; but when England attempts to follow her example Prussia at once indicts her and threatens her with the pillory. When English vessels are seized and scuttled in the Seine, and England timidly asks BISMARCK the reason, he disdainfully puts his hand in his pocket, pays over to her their money value, and tells her the matter is settled; he has no reason to offer; it may have been a military necessity, but it may also have been a personal whim; that is his concern; she has the cash, and must rest content. If I choose to break your windows do I not afterward pay for them, quotha? Who apologizes to a plebeian for kicking his shins? Half a sovereign will make him anxious that you should repeat the amusement at the same rate of pay. This has been the spirit in which BISMARCK has dealt with England. The fact that she has borne it with such imperturbable good nature shows her day of warlike power has departed, and that she knows it. There was a time when her words were "half-battles," and were heeded throughout Europe. But they no longer carry with them any weight; because she lacks the power to enforce them by physical force. She can still indulge in moral suasion to the top of her bent; but among the great powers none heed when she says "thou shalt," and "thou shalt not." It is a painted Jove, and tin thunder.

The Prussian-Franco war has not only settled the relative positions of those two countries, but has also settled that of England. Henceforward she is to be counted among the trading and industrious nations of the earth rather than among the great fighting powers. Her prestige of battle has departed. Trafalgar and Waterloo are dreams of the past. In the future her conquests must be those of commerce, art and science. But the old ascendancy has passed away forever. Farewell England's feudal prowess; welcome England's advancing democracy.

THE MYSTERIOUS LETTER.

The natural tendency of the mind which seeks for profound mysteries if not wisdom in single syllables and even in single letters, is not peculiar to the people among whom the Cabala was a sacred science. Even in these days when so many seem inclined to resolve all theology into the study of natural law, there are still those who find entertainment in searching out the hidden significance of certain numbers, and in tracing a mysterious connection between history and the alphabet.

The latest investigation of the kind that has fallen under our notice is the attempt of a Frenchman to show the influence of the letter M on the destinies of the NAPOLEONS. It is really quite curious. We give an outline of the facts, leaving the reader to receive or reject the notion that the letter M had anything to do with them.

MARBŒUF was the first to recognize the genius of NAPOLEON THE GREAT at the military school at which he was educated; MARENGO was the first battle gained by General BONAPARTE, and MELAS prepared the way for his successes in Italy. MORTIER was one of his first Generals; MOREAU betrayed him, and MURAT was the first martyr of his cause; MARIE LOUISE shared his highest destinies; Moscow was the abyss in which he was engulphed—METTERNICH defeated him in the field of diplomacy. Six Marshals (MASSENA, MORTIER, MARMONT, MACDONALD, MURAT, MONCEY) and twenty-six of his Generals of Division bore names beginning with the letter M.

MARET, Duke of Bassano, was the counselor in whom he placed most confidence. His first great battle was that of Montenotte, his last that of Mont St. Jean. He gained the battles of Millessimo, Montmirail and Montereau. Milan was the first hostile capital and Moscow the last into which he entered as a conqueror. He lost Egypt through the fault of MENON, and he employed MIOLIS to make PIUS VII, prisoner. MALLET conspired against him; MURAT was the first to abandon him, then MARMONT. MARET, MONTALIVET and MOLLIEN were his ministers; his first chamberlain was MONTESQUIOU, his last residence in France was Malmaison. He surrendered to Captain MAITLAND of the Bellerophon; MONTHOLON was his companion and MARCHAND was his valet at St. Helena.

In the life of NAPOLEON III. the same letter appears to have played quite as important a part as in the life of NAPOLEON I., and we are told that the captive of Wilhelmshohe has been wont to attach still more importance than his uncle to its mysterious influence. The Empress, his wife is a countess, of Montiijo; his greatest friend was MORNY. The captures of the Mamelon-vert and the Malakoff were the chief exploits of the Crimean war, exploits performed mainly by the French. In the Italian campaign his plan was to give the first battle at Marengo, but he fought first at Montebello and Magenta. MACMAHON for his services in this latter battle received the title of Duke of Magenta, while PELISSIER was made Duke of Malakoff. NAPOLEON III. then entered Milan and repulsed the Austrians at Melegnano. After the battle of Solferino he withdrew to Mantoua. From 1839 the letter M seems to have had for him a presage of evil. Merely mentioning Mexico and MAXIMILIAN, we come to the present war, in which he had founded a vain hope on three M's, Marshals MACMAHON and MONTAUBAN, and the Mitrailleuse. Mayence became the base of operations of the French army; but thrown back on the Moselle, his fate was decided on the Meuse at Sedan. We must take note of the fall of Metz. All these disasters were due to another M, the enemy of NAPOLEON, MOLTKE.

ITALIAN UNITY.

Notwithstanding the opposition manifested toward it by a number of persons with whom politics is a trade, the disinclination and hesitation of others who view everything from party or professional standpoints, and other adverse circumstances of social and religious character—it being the first day of Lent—the Italian Unity meeting held on Wednesday evening was large, influential and successful. The speeches were direct and eloquent, the letters read forcible and to the point, and the whole spirit of the proceedings such as thoroughly befitted the people of a city pre-eminently distinguished for devotion to the principles of civil and religious liberty. It had been objected in some quarters that the meeting had no definite practical aim, having been called simply for the purpose of giving expression to a sentiment; but the objectors appear to have forgotten that all vital ideas and purposes have their beginning in sentiment, and that it constitutes the living principle of whatever is noble and exalted in thought and volition. It is good that America should utter her sympathy with Italy. For Liberty is of no sect or party; her children are mankind, and her home is the world. We are not merely the countrymen of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN, but also of SHAKSPEARE and CROMWELL, of HOMER and SOPHOCLES, of DANTE and TASSO, of LUTHER and MELANCHTON as well. It is doubtless a great advance, morally and mentally, when a man's heart and brain reach out beyond the sphere of his personal interests and affections to comprehend his nation; but it is better and nobler still to possess those wide conceptions of brotherhood and that sublime audacity of fellowship which surrounds and embraces the world. We were glad, too, to hear the reverent mention made by the speakers to WASHINGTON. Much rhodomontade and many platitudes have doubtless been uttered concerning him, but the fact that he has become an indestructible moral force in the universe cannot be gainsaid. And herein lies the true value of all heroes. Necessarily limited and local during life, after death their voices are on the rolling air, and their spirits are diffused throughout the world. Thermopylæ had something to do with Lexington; Marathon and Bunker Hill are of kin; the revered ashes at Mount Vernon are potent in the palaces of Rome.

In all high matters pertaining to the life of humanity it is better to take a step forward and live than a step backward and die.

"Better fifty years of Europe,
Than a cycle of Cathay."

This courage of faith which enables men or nations, in LONGFELLOW'S words to "go forth into the future bravely and with a strong heart," is the reason of American sympathy with Italy. The Italian people have been called the apostles of anarchy and irreligion; but this adverse opinion is altogether undeserved. As in nature, so with men: out of place they move confusedly and disorderly: in their places they are settled and calm. All through the painful processes of their long travail they have been animated by that superb faith which reposes on unseen realities and grasps immortal substance; and, best of all, their inspiration has arisen from the positive quality of love, not the negative quality of hatred. They have been quickened, not by jealousy of other nations, but by affection for their own; and this fact it is which has kindled the whole mass with penetrating and purifying fire; lifted thought, motive and passion to higher levels of character, evoked unity and order out of atomic chaos, and made of them a people.

We do not, of course, expect that the Italian people will all at once become a sagacious, wise, practical nation, possessed of powers equal to any emergency; this must necessarily be the slow work of time. But we do expect that, cheered by the sympathy of the United States, incited by their example, and reconstructed on a basis of popular education, religious freedom and constitutional civil government, Italy will solve successfully the problems of her future, and take her rightful place in the ranks of those advancing nations which are trying to learn that law is the voice of liberty, and liberty the soul of law.

WHEN in his famous article on "France, Germany and England," Mr. GLADSTONE dwelt with so much complacency on the safety of his country in the possession of naval superiority, he, no doubt, expressed the common feeling of his compatriots. While they have more and better ships handled by better sailors than any other nation of Europe, the English may feel safe in their island home. At least this has hitherto been their belief. In reliance upon their power at sea, they are careful to keep up with all the improvements in shipbuilding, in naval gunnery and in the various applications of steam to navigation. It is, however, possible that they feel a little anxious just now in respect to the future. Naval warfare has been so completely revolutionized by recent discoveries and inventions, that the nation which has so long enjoyed supremacy on the ocean, in virtue partly of the aptitudes cultivated by their insular position, begins to feel uncertain about the continuance of their rule. It was long looked upon as a mere matter of course that English ships, manned by English sailors, arrayed against the ships, number for number, of any other people, would be victorious. Under the changed condition of things the old certainty may not be depended upon. Sailors trained by the service of many years at sea, a class necessarily more numerous in England than elsewhere in Europe, are no longer so essential to naval warfare. Trained mechanics, engineers are more necessary than trained sailors for the navigation of the war ships of to-day. If BISMARCK carries out the purpose which he was known to entertain no long time ago, and proceeds to furnish the German empire with a fleet of the most complete modern style and power, he could from the ports, rivers, railroads and manufactories of Germany, in a short time, furnish his vessels with all the skilled men required for their navigation. Under Prussian organization operating with Prussian energy, such a fleet might in a reasonably limited period, be prepared to land a German army on the English shores. At least the vessels thus gotten up would be as fighting machines in no important sense inferior to the British ships which they would have to encounter. It needs not be said that a German invasion would now be regarded as much more formidable than a French one ever seemed. Though the English do not look for a war with Prussia, the thing is likely sometimes thought of as a possibility of the not distant future. The Germans have felt deeply injured by British neutrality and there are old resentments and animosities rankling in the Prussian mind that bode no good to the English. Prussia rejoiced in the Indian mutiny, and by its conduct during the Crimean war, it both gave offense and provoked insult. Apart from any purpose of conquest or punishment that BISMARCK may cherish, he is well known to desire to make Germany a strong naval power. He has been heard to quote with approval the French line;

"Le trident de Neptune est le sceptre du monde."

LOUIS NAPOLEON may now be considered as finally retired from the business of reigning. His services are not wanted by the French people, and the late Emperor will be at liberty to seek another occupation. The question so earnestly discussed a short time ago as to the condition of his private finances is likely to be invested with a new sort of interest. One of our contemporaries is already concerned to know whether his late imperial majesty, while in power, made such provisions for future contingencies as to be able, in a becoming manner, to live without work. His most intimate friends, PIETRI being one of them, have asserted positively that the Emperor made no provision for the evil day that has overtaken him, and that he is consequently poor. Though the retired Empress and her son are believed to be rich, he may not choose to be dependent upon them. The contemporary whose concern for the Emperor's condition we have mentioned, throws out the happy suggestion that the fallen monarch may choose to enter the field as a lecturer. He is known to be a good writer and his knowledge is abundant. With his powerful voice and easy command of the English language, the Emperor would be a valuable accession to the ranks of our American lecturers. On whatever subject he might choose to discourse, he would draw a large audience, and if he saw fit to relate his experiences as a ruler he could not fail to draw overflowing houses. It is to be hoped that the New York Lecture Bureau will not neglect to make early application. Should BARNUM take the matter in hand, success would be still more certainly assured.

SYMPATHY WITH ROME.

Our traditionary maxims against entangling foreign alliances do not deprive us of the right to take interest in the political affairs of other nations, or to express our opinions about them. The political sympathies of true Americans are not easily repressed, when they hear of the advancement or the restraint of civil liberty, among the people of other lands, nor are they backward to express them, at least in speech. And those who would hinder or prevent such expression of sympathy, give but too plain evidence of their own entanglement in foreign alliance, to be consistent with the character of true American citizens. If we have sympathy with people who are struggling for civil liberty, and dare not express it, we can scarcely be said to enjoy it ourselves.

We make these remarks, it is hardly necessary to say, in reference to the people of Rome and the recent quiet revolution that has occurred in their political relations—a subject that, next to the war in France, is attracting most attention this side the Atlantic. The government of Italy—of united Italy even—is not all that we would wish it to be. But, as at present constituted by the late change, it has this one feature in common with our own—it has the voluntary and eager consent of the people governed by it. And further, it is the best they can get at present. Perhaps it is the best that, after their long continued subjection, they are yet qualified to enjoy. The alternative before the people, on the withdrawal of the French soldiery from Rome, was, Italy united, under a constitutional monarchy, on the one hand; or, on the other, Italy disunited, and a republic in Rome. As things have long been in that country, we think they made their choice wisely. Would those who have expressed sympathies antagonistic to United Italy have been more amicably affected had the news come that a republic was peacefully inaugurated in Rome?

THOUGH a good deal has been written and published concerning the California wines, there is less precision or unanimity of opinion on the subject on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains than might have been expected. Whatever notions people may entertain regarding temperance, they must find the question of wine culture in this country one of great interest. A German, evidently familiar with the wine industry in his native land, and who has studied the subject in all its branches in California, makes some interesting statements in the Illinois *Staats-Zeitung* touching the results of his observations. He speaks of the quantity of wine produced there already as "really enormous," while in quality some of the California wines compare favorably with the wines of Europe. In general, however, the quality falls far short of what it ought to be; the wine contains too much alcohol—not unusually as much as fifteen per cent—and too much saccharine matter, so that many years are needed to make it good. Nevertheless the export of California wine is already very important, and has greatly increased within the last few months. Orders for it daily come in from the "States," whither great quantities are sent, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, and New York being the centers from which it is distributed. The trade in the article with Japan, Australia, and China has lately become important, and in response to orders received, California wine is now shipped directly for London. The first cargo for that city was dispatched on the day before our German wrote his letter; it was ticketed "Superior Old Port Wine" and "California Wine." The former looks like claret, and tastes very much like the red wine of France, with an abiding port wine flavor. The "California Wine" consisted of an assortment of white and red wines of different qualities, including the California Tokayer.

The inferior qualities of the California wines in comparison with those of Europe, produced from the same kind of grapes, are ascribed to the newness and the extreme richness of the soil, to the youth of the vines, and to want of experience in their management. Steady improvement goes on, however, the wine of each year being better than that of the year before, so that the writer feels sure that wine culture in California is destined to become a very extensive and important industry.

LAST week we pointed out a few of the innumerable "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" through resorting to which he Tammany leaders in the conspiracy to rule Pennsylvania by means of a Joint Commission have within a few years managed to enrich themselves at the expense of the honest taxpayers of New York city. Apropos of which interesting subject the *Tribune* a day or two ago published a partial list of the city real estate purchases (not including the numberless acquisitions and investments made in other directions,) of that delectable trio of compatriots, Messrs. TWEED, SWEENEY and CONNOLLY, within the past three years. From this detailed exhibit, which in every instance gives the names of the party or parties making conveyance of the several properties, we learn that within the period of their control of the city finances they have accumulated property amounting in value to the enormous sum of over three and a half millions of dollars. The sudden rise of these men from comparative poverty to unlimited wealth has already been pointed out; but as a further illustration of the remarkable financial genius of the Tammany ring, we may mention that while a very few years ago Controller CONNOLLY was a poor note clerk in one of the city banks, he now owns real property to the amount of over half a million of dollars. When to this statement is added the fact that he has rendered neither the city nor county Controller's report for two years past, and that the honest property owners are in perfect ignorance of the actual condition of affairs, beyond the knowledge that they are taxed almost to death, the matter begins to wear a very suggestive appearance, to call it by the mildest name; and one would naturally suppose that a searching investigation would be the next thing in order. New York city must be a delicious place to reside in. How soon shall we have the Commission?

THERE is a growing apprehension that, after all, the task of the Joint High Commission may not prove an easy one, and that difficulties not foreseen may appear to perplex them if not defeat their objects. In England, as in the United States, there are those who will do all in their power to defeat the realization of the objects for which the Commission was devised. Mr. DISRAELI has already shown his hand, and Mr. SUMNER, on our side, has manifested a similar disposition. It is not necessary to impugn the patriotism of either of the gentlemen to find occasion for regretting their course. That they will find support is to be expected; and we may expect also to see all sorts of side questions spring upon the Commission. The Fenian raid claims, the rebel cotton bonds, and other claims not of a more substantial character may yet figure conspicuously, which, with a horde of side issues, will serve discontents and mischief-makers in organizing for the defeat of one of the most auspicious movements that any two nations ever engaged in. The President, we see it stated, is already apprehensive about these things; but it is to be hoped that the quiet current of popular sentiment may continue to flow strong and deep in support of the original objects of the Commission, which, let us believe, will have the courage to adhere to and prosecute to the end.

THERE is such a quality as injudicious kindness. We wish the press would let poor BRET HARTE alone for a little while. The journals would seem to be bent on crippling and interrupting his whole future. They are putting a strain upon him which might well make even a stronger man than he grow dizzy. If there be any vanity in his composition they are doing their utmost to foster it into abnormal growth. If there lie within him the slightest seeds of egotism and self-love they are trying their best to quicken them into overshadowing dimensions. How, unless he be almost supernaturally dowered with the graces of modesty and self-restraint, can poor BRET run the gauntlet of all this smirking toadyism without being injured thereby? Let him alone. Give him a chance to breathe, to rest, to brood, to *think*. If he is to exert a healthy, elevating, ennobling influence upon us—and we trust and believe he is—don't sicken him with the smell of cosmetics and perfumes at the very outset of his career. Hold your peace. Give him an opportunity to hold his peace, until the time of his utterance shall have arrived. How can he work when an hundred Paul Prys are incessantly chasing each other across the threshold of that solitude in which genius must labor, if it work at all or to fit purpose. Get out of the way. You hinder him.

WHEN Texas was annexed to the United States, both the parties interested gave their consent to the arrangement. This was sufficient. The thing was done on that ground. True, it was, with us, a party measure, but the dominant party, the Democrats, had votes enough to carry it, and thus consent was constitutionally given. Texas was an independent nation. It had an organized government, separate and distinct from ours. By the annexation, or union, it was absorbed. It had no separate, independent existence any longer. One added to one did not make two, as the result. Among the nations and governments of the earth, there was but one where there had been two before. There was no whining and canting, in other lands, over the "blotting out of a nation"; what little there was in our own has long since died away into silence. Rome is annexed to Italy. Both give their consent to it. There is far more unanimity than there was in our case. The people of Rome transfer their allegiance to a new government, believing it to be better than their old one. They prefer a pure to a hybrid monarchy. The old government is absorbed by the new. One and one do not make two. The people who did the thing are satisfied. True, one ruler has lost a throne, and fills the world with his cries and complaints; but he retains a chair, which becomes his profession much better. His trouble is, not that he is not independent, but that other people are independent too. He is more independent than he was before, for now his own fellow-citizens are his own protectors, whereas he had for years depended on the soldiery of a foreign State.

It would be safe to assume that, with the gentlemen composing the San Domingo Commission and the intelligent observers accompanying them, a report in favor of annexation is not a foregone conclusion. We might confidently conclude that not one of the number is likely to go crazy in sheer remorse for not having acquired the Island heretofore, or through apprehension that the prize may yet be lost to us. There is every probability that reason will preside in the deliberations of the Commission and perfect firmness and a high order of intelligence characterize all the proceedings. According to the latest report, the reasons why the United States should acquire San Domingo are yet to be discovered. Not so, however, as regards the motives which have actuated General GRANT in the premises. The appointment of the Commission was of itself proof that he was intent solely on having the truth told. No one questions his sincerity. Though believing in the wisdom of the measure, he was, and is still, ready to give up his convictions if the facts are against him—and it is not improbable that in some respects he will be compelled to change his mind. Of this, however, there is no certainty. Of one thing, however, there is an entire certainty—annexation is not a "set up job" so far as the President and the Commission are concerned.

To read the wholesale vituperation and invective against the administration with which the Democratic press abounds, and the striking way in which it contrasts the immaculate probity of its own party with the hopeless "corruption" of ours, one would imagine that the next Presidential campaign was already upon us in full blast. Charges of tyranny, jobbery, and trickery follow each other with such amazing rapidity as fairly to make one's head whirl. Take a rest, bretheren, and recruit your overstrained faculties. These compound adjectives, intense verbs, and sublimated phrases will else end in lexicographical insanity. Do, for sweet pity's sake, give yourselves a short respite, and us a breathing spell. "Let no evil thing enter here," wrote a certain Athenian of doubtful antecedents, over his door. "But how does the owner get in?" queried DIOGENES.

THE *World* thinks that the efforts making in Congress to establish a national system of education denote an intention on the part of that body to train up the youth of the country in "trooly loil" ways. Our contemporary labors under a misapprehension. The intent and meaning of Mr. HOAR'S bill is to furnish a basis which shall render it possible that there may at some remote future period spring up an intelligent and candid editor of the *World*. The poor support which the bill has received is accounted for by the fact that, since the Constitution guarantees to every man the inalienable right of becoming as foolish as he chooses, there has been a general disinclination on the part of Representatives to interfere with the editor in his industrious exercise of his prerogative.

THE bill providing for a centennial exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, has passed the Senate as it came from the House, with Mr. SUMNER'S amendment, providing that the government shall not be responsible for any expenses incurred. It seems to us that with this amendment the law, in any practical sense, will be valueless. What can Philadelphia do with it if that it could not do without it?

OPPOSITE to Dr. Vinton's florid letter about San Domingo as a "sanitarium," a writer in a New York paper places the following facts: "In less than one year Spain sent about forty thousand soldiers to San Domingo. Of these scarcely twelve thousand left the island, when, in 1865, they abandoned the war in consequence of a vote of the Cortes repealing the act of annexation; the others, twenty-eight thousand, met their graves in this *gloriously beautiful tropical climate* through the effects of the malarial fever there, *febris paludica*. This fever is deadly not only to foreigners, but to natives also; and it prevails there all the year round." The writer says further, that if the Rev. Dr. Vinton "desires any further information about the *gloriously beautiful tropical climate* of San Domingo, he can consult the records of the French Sanitary Board in that island during the war of France against the Republic of Hayti. From these records he will learn that out of fifty thousand men whom France lost in that inglorious struggle, over forty thousand perished from the same disease, that is, from *febris paludica*."

A means has been discovered in Ontario, Canada, whereby a whole colony of rats in a certain neighborhood has been set in migratory motion. An enterprising gentleman, who was much troubled with the vermin, applied a receipt that he had heard of for driving rats from a house, and with signal success. He spread a certain kind of caustic drug on the floor near their runs. This drug clung to the feet of the rats, and, when licked off, burnt their tongues. The result was that they left the inhospitable house in a body and betook themselves to a neighbor's. The drug was again applied in this house, with the effect of driving them still further. House after house was thus invaded, and still the drug was applied, with the result of urging the weary rats still further away on their pilgrimage. When last heard from this pleasant process of cause and effect was still being vigorously followed up, and it has become a question of drug vs. rat, with the chances decidedly in favor of the former.

MAYOR FOX has addressed to the Philadelphia Councils a special message complaining of the dilatory action of the National Government in regard to League Island—the source of a great deal of bother to that city. It is held to be "amazing that Philadelphia should be treated with so little courtesy and attention by Congress, and that such a niggardly spirit should uniformly be displayed when appropriations in which she is interested come up for consideration. The niggardly sum of $40,000 has been secured for the completion of the Appraiser's Stores in this city, in a bill which grants $500,000 to a New York post-office that is to cost nearly $4,000,000, and $500,000 to a Boston postoffice, but to Philadelphia not a penny is appropriated to the improvement of League Island or to the removal of the Navy Yard from its present location." The secret is, New York has a way of helping herself, and Philadelphia has not.

SENATOR SUMNER is understood to have been for some time past preparing another speech on the San Domingo question, and that his present illness is to some extent due to his labors in this respect. It is declared that he expects to deliver the speech at an early day, no matter what may be the consequences to himself. In the grandiose vein which the Senator sometimes assumes, almost unconsciously, he speaks of dying in his seat, like Earl Chatham, resisting the policy of the President. He is impatient of differences of opinion, and will hardly in his present condition tolerate such heresy among even his nearest friends. In the speech referred to it is understood that the Senator will take occasion to give his views on the High Commission and the issues before them.

THERE is something of local interest to us in a recent survey of the upper tributaries of the Cumberland river. It developed the fact that there is about 8,900 square miles of coal-fields, much of which is the best known coal in the world for grates, burning with a lively, white crackling flame, without smelling, and depositing a very small quantity of white ashes—easily secured by a descending grade from horizontal strata from four to seven feet thick. Nashville alone consumes annually 35,000 tons of this coal; and were the upper tributaries made navigable for barges at moderate stages of water, the coal, it is thought, would soon take precedence over that of Pittsburgh, along down the valley of the Mississippi, thereby becoming an immense item in the resources of Kentucky and Tennessee. Congressional aid is asked for.

THE citizens of Washington are felicitating themselves not a little over their carnival. Precisely why, it is not easy to discover. The *Patriot*, however, comes nearest to giving a reason, which is as follows: "We claim for our city the honor of having conducted to general enjoyment and satisfaction a festivity altogether unfamiliar to American habits, with less of incident to regret than might be expected in any other city, without exception. Washington is the seat of characteristic American civilization." Seeing that Congress is in session nearly the whole year round, there yet remains the question why so much trouble and expense should be incurred to insure something else "altogether unfamiliar to American habits."

THE Boston *Advertiser* a short time ago called attention to the danger of an indiscriminate use of the new hypnotic hydrate of chloral. This led to a considerable discussion among the "curious Athenians," some saying that the drug was quite harmless and others declaring it to be very dangerous, and each side citing experiences to support its position. At last the subject has drawn out a letter from Dr. E. H. Clarke, professor of materia medica in Harvard University. He thinks the hydrate of chloral, commonly but incorrectly called chloral, is an excellent example of the American reckless fondness for dosing. It is scarcely more than eighteen months since attention was called to it by Liebrich of Berlin. Physiologists and physicians have not yet solved the problem of its action and value. But notwithstanding its novelty, our people unwilling to wait for the verdict of physicians with regard to it, and ignorant of the precautions necessary in the use of unknown drugs, have been drinking it, in some instances, like a beverage. The result is what might have been anticipated from such careless experimentation. Some have been benefited, some frightened and some injured by it. While Dr. Clarke would warn the public against this drug, he would not prejudice them against it. He says that its power for good is measured by the harm it can do. He says that "in proper doses and in appropriate cases, the hydrate of chloral is the best hynotic known. There is no danger attending its proper use. But no unskilled person should meddle with it. It is capable of devitalizing the blood and of producing convulsions and death. Opium, alcohol and chloroform, belladonna, bromide of potash and aconite can do as much. Yet these agents are constantly used, and by them suffering is alleviated and life prolonged. When the hydrate of chloral is properly administered it produces no injury. I know of no drug with whose effects I have been more pleased. Wisely administered it will do great good and no harm; unwisely administered it will do great harm and no good." Which seems a very common sense view of the case.

A NEW YORK letter says: At St. Alban's (advanced ritualist) Chapel services were of a very peculiar character. At 10:30 the choristers, chanting the "Processional," and headed by a boy bearing a large cross, appeared at the vestry door and proceeded to their places in the chancel. The rector followed, wearing a black sutan, and over it a large white alb, cinctured at the waist, and a crimson stole. He knelt outside of the rood screen at a *prie Dieu*, and intoned the Litany. Having concluded he returned to the vestry, while the choir sang the 78th selection from hymns ancient and modern. In a few moments he returned, wearing over the robes previously mentioned a white chasuble. This color was chosen, probably, because of the order promulgated by Bishop Potter some time ago, forbidding the use of colored vestments. Yet the crimson stole was retained. He then read the communion service, which differed, if at all, very slightly from that used at St. Sacrament's oratory. Another noticeable feature was the presence of a number of the *religieuse* known as "the Sisters of Saint Mary." They wore the dark robes, veil and coifs of the nun, and, accompanied by many of their pupils from Forty-sixth street, occupied the first two rows of seats from the charnal. St. Alban's Church, once the sole sanctuary of ritualism, was also well attended. There were Matins, the Litany and Celebration (with sermon) at 10 A. M., and there will be Even-Song (with sermon) at 8 P. M."

"BOFFIN'S BOWER" is the title of a new Boston "notion," it being no more nor less than a home for girls, working women and others who have no home and are not able to buy one. Miss Jennie Collins was a working woman, who had thoughts of pity and compassion on the class to which she belonged. She saw the young men coddled and nursed and provided for by the Christian Associations and kindred institutions, while nothing was left for the entertainment of the shop-girl who was disposed to be virtuous but the pleasures of her solitary room in the boarding-house. So she begged money enough to hire and open a hall on Washington street, to which she invites all who are disposed to spend an evening there, and especially the women and girls who wish for some innocent place of entertainment without cost. She provides some amusement for every evening, either a concert, or a lecture, or dramatic readings. Her hall is supplied with papers, magazines and books, and is made as comfortable and attractive as her means will allow. She is always ready to give advice and assistance when it lies in her power to the girls that come to her, exerts herself in every possible way to ameliorate the condition of the working women. She is not of the class of strong-minded, large-lunged, pivot-tongued women who make Boston their lair, but is a sensible woman, who goes to work in a practical way to do a practical good.

SOME years ago great excitement was created for a few weeks by an article in the *Round Table*, in which it was charged as a scandalously frequent thing for ladies of fashion in New York to indulge in spirits, and to make a frolic of a shopping tour about town, the practice being for the milliners and dry goods merchants to have at hand, in snug recesses or back parlors, a supply of bottled ardor of the several approved varieties, vinous, alcoholic and malt. We hear much less of the evil nowadays, whether because it is better concealed or really reformed. But the editors of the *Saturday Review*, an authority in England, too sensible of its responsibility to risk a groundless sensation, have recently exposed, a little obscurely, a most deplorable increase of the vice among the selectest order of British women. They even deliberately declare that a moral relaxation and unwomanly recklessness in presence of men, a coarseness of manner, imagination and pursuits, is prevalent enough to tempt them to wish for the times of Nell Gwynn and Madame de Pompadour; and such being, on their authority, the fact, they declare their belief that it arises from alcohol. This is monstrous. We know nothing more alarming than the visible decay of womanliness, and there is no possibility of escaping it if women drink.

THE writer of the London letter to the *Nation* does not believe that the agitation against paying a dowry to Princess Louise and similar agitations denote the growth of republican sentiment. The fact is, however," says the writer, "the personal popularity of the royal family has exceedingly diminished. A few years ago the mention of the Queen's name was certain to provoke an outburst of enthusiasm. Now it is received with considerable calmness; and there is still less zeal on behalf of the younger members of the family. A constitutional sovereign who will not take the trouble to put herself in evidence, and a Prince of Wales who is seldom heard of except in connection with the shooting of partridges, drop easily into a very insignificant position. And when it is proposed to give a large sum for the dowry of a Princess, there is a certain degree of irritation on the part of sulky radicals, and still more on the part of small tradesmen, who hold that the first duty of a sovereign is to run up large bills at as many shops as possible. Under easily conceivable circumstances, such a state of feeling might have serious consequences; but at present I should hardly mention it, were it not for the comments which have been put forward in a good many quarters."

OUR exchanges no longer teem with descriptions of the Carnival, and we are very glad of it. Columns on columns of brilliant description were written about it, but the mock heroics palled on our taste. Not one of the thousand correspondents who, on those two memorable days, dashed about behind a four-in-hand team of superlatives hit the pith and marrow of the whole show with half the skill of the unknown participant who, we are told, represented "an old fool," and bore a placard with the brief device—

"Except myself, it seems to me
That all are fools whom here I see."

The modest disclaimer implied in the first two words of the couplet could have arisen only from bashfulness. The garb of the wearer was doubtless a faithful interpretation of his real sentiments about himself. We greatly wish the identity of this particular masker could be established. He is a genius, possessing alike the true seeing and the true uttering faculty. If he is a resident of Washington the citizens ought to unearth him and send him to Congress under their new Territorial bill.

RICHARD N. RICE, JR., a good-looking thief, with ruffled hair and rolling eyes, was arraigned in the General Sessions, New York, Tuesday last. He declined to have counsel assigned by the Court to defend him, and insisted upon conducting his own defense. He was accused of stealing a diamond cross from a Hudson street jewelry store, and the evidence against him was conclusive.

"Gentlemen," said he to the jury, "my father is the President of the Michigan Southern Railroad, and is worth forty millions. I am myself worth thirty thousand, and have an income of nine thousand a year. Do you think I'd steal? It's absurd to believe it. I intended to have Cornelius Vanderbilt and James Fisk here to swear for me, but couldn't get them. In conclusion all I've got to say is this: If you find me guilty, I'll have every one of you prosecuted. Just bear that in mind."

Rice was convicted and sent to State Prison for five years. Possibly, after all, he may have been one of 'm, and that Fisk and Vanderbilt were guilty of the meanness of deserting one who differed from them chiefly in the fact that he stole sparingly and was not able to buy the Judge. Who knows?

THE production of salt in the State of New York began, as a regular business, in 1797, when 25,474 bushels were made, and ran up to 816,634 bushels in 1824, when the Erie Canal was opened throughout. The State levied an impost or excise on all salt produced of four cents per bushel in 1797, which was reduced to three cents in 1805, and raised to twelve and a half cents in 1817, as a contribution to the great enterprise of constructing the Erie and Champlain Canals. In 1833 the tax was reduced to six cents per bushel, and in 1849 to one cent, which is still retained. In all, 209,529,603 bushels have been made at and around Syracuse, and $4,392,357 paid into the State treasury as duties on salt, though the present tax little more than pays the cost of supervision, &c. The annual production first reached a million bushels in 1828, and the maximum was attained in 1862, when 9,053,874 bushels were made. The next year in amount of production was 1870, with 8,748,115 bushels, yet that is not a hundred thousand bushels over the amount for either of the two preceding years.

THE following wonderfully luminous and incisive passage occurs in an article in the current number of the *Galaxy*:

"The apteryx belongs to the ostrich tribe, and it is one of the ways of these birds for the male to incubate the eggs. Having procured a male bird, he took promptly to his social duty, as regarded from the struthious point of view, and squatted closely upon one of the huge eggs, which was placed between his feet, so that its long axis was parallel to that of its body. After sticking faithfully to his work for six weeks, with no legitimate result, the exhausted kiwi died a martyr to the cause."

Judging from internal evidence we have every reason to suppose that the above clear and definite solution of a vexed and difficult question was incubated and hatched in the office of the *World*. We know of no other body of living literati equal to the task of producing it. We no longer wonder that our contemporary is an "exhausted kiwi," or marvel that it is dying "a martyr to the cause." It is all made clear, now; and we knew the explanation would come sooner or later.

IT is referred to as something full of special meaning that simultaneously with the appointment of the High Commission to arrange the difficulties between England and the United States, the British Government asks for $300,000,000 for army purposes, and is increasing its armament, naval and military, in its West India colonies. On the other hand, however, it is withdrawing a large number of its forces from Canada. It is well known that in Jamaica, the principal British possession in the West Indies, great discontent exists, not only among the colored population, but also among the white residents. The heavy taxation which has been imposed since the last outbreak, and the indifference manifested by the Home Government to the interests of both planters and merchants, have shaken the faith of the people generally in British rule; while the fact of the colony's receiving nearly all its material aid, in the shape of provisions and agricultural supplies, from the United States has awakened in the minds of the colonists a strong sympathy with the latter country.

MR. ALEXANDER DELMAR'S paper on the insurance of women's lives reveals some interesting facts not generally known. It appears from trustworthy statistics that women are not subject to greater risk of death than men; in this city (New York), for example, the mortuary record shows that the per centage of deaths of males in 1870 was 31.5; of females, 26.3. In the previous year, the per centage of females was 25.5 against 30.6 of males. The number of deaths of males over 45 years of age, in the period from 1866 to 1870, was 13,022; and of females, 11,267—a difference in favor of females amounting to 1,755 for five years, or an average of 351 per year. The tables of causes of death also show a considerable per centage in favor of women.

A BOSTON paper indulges in some statistics about earthquakes, to which is added a dish of theory. From the facts it is argued that the earth has been passing through a period of terrestrial phenomena more remarkable than any which has been witnessed by the present generation, and that it is by no means certain that the end of the earthquake term has been reached. The writer states that, in the absence of any well established theory of the internal structure of the earth, there is increasing evidence for regarding favorably the generally accepted belief that the earth's interior is a fiery molten mass. This latter theory, it is argued, is the only one that fairly accounts for all the varied phenomena of earthquakes as felt on the earth's surface. The opinion is also advocated that the great shocks of 1867 and 1868 were caused by the breaking off of immense masses of solid earth from the inner crust, which, falling into the boiling lava below, agitated it into gigantic throbbing and rolling waves that heaved the outer crust with great throbs and throes.

A GERMAN writer estimates the French losses in the war at 500,000 men, 150,000 *hors du combat* by death or wounds. He estimates the German loss at 200,000 men. The Germans occupy 1,500 German square miles of French territory, containing about 6,000,000 of inhabitants. This is a sixth of the land and of the people, and Paris is excluded. The Germans have been obliged to equip the French railroads very largely with their own rolling stock. But the railroads cannot do the business, and long caravans of wagons are moving in the highways. In Nancy it is no uncommon thing to see caravans of 100 to 150 two-horse peasant wagons arriving, taking oats, &c., direct from Dresden and Leipsic to the troops before Paris. Such a journey occupies, from Dresden to Nancy, about four weeks and a half, and from Nancy to Versailles, about fourteen days, so that about two months are taken up in the transportation. In many parts of Germany not a peasant wagon is left, and ordinary merchandise business on the railroads has ceased.

THE *Tribune*, of Friday, has the following paragraph:

"By means of a misapprehension, which has cost the reporter his place, we were yesterday misled into announcing, in our local columns, an uneasiness concerning the safety of the steamer Ville de Paris, which had already (twelve hours earlier) been allayed by the receipt by mail of advices of her safe arrival out."

If our memory serves us correctly the *Tribune* originated the public scare in relation to the safety of the Tennessee. At least, by making double leaded editorial reference to its Washington dispatch upon the subject it did its best to increase and spread the uneasiness already in existence. Except for the prominent mention thus made comparatively little importance would have been attached to the rumor. Does not the above action of the *Tribune* look a little like straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel?

A Boston papar tells a story of an old woman who is frequently seen in the streets of that city, in poor, threadbear and fantastic garb, carrying in her hands and upon her person the greater part of her little store of worldly goods, such as extra clothing, dishes, articles of food, etc., that she may preserve them from thieves, who she fancies will, in her absence, break into her humble domicil and steal. In her youth she was beautiful, and the daughter of wealthy parents, ranking among the first in Boston. Her means and inclinations invited her to deeds of charity, and this work she prosecuted with such laborious and self-sacrificing fidelity as to injure her health and plant the seeds of the mental malady which now shrouds her life. From a vriety of causes she has removed herself from the aid and control of her family and old friends, and has resorted to mendicancy for a livelihood. She tells, with a sad and morbid levity, of begging food at the kitchens of residences on Mt. Vernon street, where she and her family used to visit as the equals of their wealthy inmates.

IN regard to the new railroad rates, the *Press* remarks that "under the former tariff Philadelphia, through the Union Star line, possessed an advantage over New York which was fast resulting in the establishment of numerous agencies here of eastern mills and New York houses, as well as increasing the business of our own commission houses and giving employment to a large number of men in the handling of the goods."

That paper thinks that "New York seeks to regain her lost advantage by the new schedule," and warns Philadelphia merchants that they must prevent this. So they should.

UNFORTUNATELY for Adam Smith and his little speculation, of which the COMMERCIAL has spoken, a committee of the Illinois Legislature began to investigate the matter, and he thought best to drop it. The *Post* thinks he "is not likely to obtain immediate possession of twelve miles of Chicago dockage without paying something like a reasonable price for it." The "job" was killed by publicity in the newspapers.

PHILADELPHIA'S present cause of complaint against New York is that New York tries to exclude the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from access to Castle Garden, thus preventing this State from securing its fair share of immigrants. Another "important" matter is that the New York traders have bills of lading stamped in England, so that the goods must be entered at New York. It is really too bad, the way big New York busies itself devising ways to worry little Philadelphia.

THE *Press* says that the success of the Philadelphia new steamship line now "depends upon the subscription of a few hundred thousand dollars of bonds." Judging from experience, it must be said that the prospect of "success" must be extremely poor. It is for just such reasons that in former times magnificent schemes have become dead failures—and the much talked-about steamship company is in a fair way to die the usual death.

A BILL has been brought forward in the New Jersey Legislature by Senator Little, to repeal the law which enables the united railways of New Jersey to consolidate and lease their lines. The object of the repealer can be easily understood—for no other purpose than to prevent the leasing of the united companies to the Pennsylvania Central. It is indorsed by a petition in its favor signed by "citizens of New Jersey," stockholders of the companies, headed by ex-Governor Olden.

THE removal of Collector Murphy from the New York custom house is said to be imminent. A Congressional committee of investigation has been at work in that great institution for a considerable time, and the removal, it is supposed, will be the first outcome. Murphy's appointment was made on the ground of party expediency, and was a mistake. The party and public both have suffered.

A CHURCH in the neighborhood of Chicago was "wrecked" by the high wind the other day, whereat there is great lamentation over the consequent loss of $20,000. Instead of mourning over their loss the congregation should clothe themselves in garments of humility for their folly in building a cob-house church, and never cease to be thankful that the consequences are no worse. "Tempting Providence" is as dangerous a business in building churches as any other way.

IT is stated that the Roman Catholic priests in San Domingo alone manifest decided opposition to annexation, for the reason that it would introduce a new order of things which might interfere with the present altogether satisfactory condition of affairs so far as they are concerned. They do not, however, show much feeling, being too politic for that. The acquisition of the island would add considerably to the area and numbers of Catholics, and of a kind not decidedly improving.

IT is estimated that arms to the value of $20,000,000 have been collected in New York since the European war began and sold for shipment abroad. Arms, ammunition, and military stores to the value of $1,518,000, which it is supposed were purchased for sale abroad, have been shipped within a short time from the arsenal at West Troy. Among these shipments were 100,000 rifle muskets, 11,000 revolvers, and 35 complete batteries.

WHILE New York city has been dreading a "coal famine" for a month past, the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad has had two miles of coal filled with coal standing on its track just out of town. The Company is probably waiting until coal advances in price.

ON Ash Wednesday a bartender in a Chestnut street, Philadelphia, saloon, played what he considered a good practical joke on three boot-black boys, but which afterward turned out to be a serious affair. He professed to have some ashes from Rome blessed by the Pope and proceeded to imprint on the forehead of each of the boys a cross. Instead of ashes the application was made with caustic, which left a black mark that cannot be erased. The boys made complaint, and the bartender was arrested and held in $2,000 bail to answer in court.

THE Washington *Patriot* makes the frightful suggestion that the "Carnival" be "made an annual observance in the city," an example to be followed, but never to be eclipsed, by other cities of our common country. The wicked editor should be taken in hand at once.

THE *World's* correspondent sees excellent chances in San Domingo, one of which he refers to as follows; "I known no place which offers a finer prospect for paving contracts than Samana." With such arguments in its favor annexation is likely to become a summary measure.

THE New York *World* of Saturday has a free trade article headed "Iron and Ignorance." We are glad to observe that that journal has at last entered into a co-partnership which promises so well for its own educational advancement.

THE novel feature of the last elevated railway proposed in New York, is that horses can pull the car by running in the street beneath the track.

Burning and Shaking.

By a ridiculous misapplication of language, nvalids are sometimes said to "enjoy very poor health," but it is not on record that any human being was ever spoken of as enjoying chills and fever. And yet there are thousands, at this moment, in one or the other of the two stages of the disorder, who might just as well have avoided it as not. If there is anything demonstrable in therapeutics, it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an antidote to intermittent fevers. No instance can be cited in which it has been taken, either as a safeguard against this class of diseases, or as a remedy for them, and failed to produce the desired effect. The season when malarious fevers are rife has commenced, and no inhabitant of any district subject to their visitations should be without this great preventive and remedy. Indeed, it is a most potent protection against all the ailments which prevail in the spring months. From marsh and pool, and from all moist soils are now rising the mephitic elements which give birth to fever, indigestion, biliousness, colics, and a whole host of epidemic and other maladies. Aid the system to resist them. Energize and regulate all the animal functions with this reinforcing agent. This precaution is as necessary in cities as in new settlements, for malarious fevers are now almost as common in the great centers of population as on the borders of the southern bayous and marshes and the rich agricultural regions of the west. The preventive and remedy is accessible to all. Who will be unwise enough to brave recklessly the danger it would avert?

FOR INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW*

Burnett's Cocaine

Is the cheapest and the best hair dressing—promotes the growth and beauty of the hair, and repairs the pernicious effects of dyes and washes. Th*

Information Wanted.

Mrs. S. A. Vail, of Osceola Mills, Clearfield county, Pa., is exceedingly anxious for tidings of her son, W. H. Vail, who was last heard of at Lowell Furnace Lawrence county, Pa. Any one able to give intelligence of his whereabouts would confer a lasting obligation on an almost heart-broken mother by addressing her as above, or by sending information to Philip Rogers, Esq., Osceola Mills.

To cure a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of WM. A. SHEPARD, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate will make payment; and those having claims against the same are requested to make them known without delay, to

OTIS SHEPARD, Administrator,
Nos. 52 and 54 Seventh ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE IN GOSHEN TOWNSHIP, Mahoning county, Ohio, seventy-[illegible] miles from Pittsburgh, sixty-five miles from Cleveland, one-half mile from a Station on the P. Ft. W. and C. R. W., containing 237 Acres, is well adapted to Farming or Grazing, and specially adapted for Dairy purposes; has an abundance of running water, and there is a Cheese Factory on the adjoining farm. There is a good two-story Frame House, two large Frame Barns, and other needful Outhouses, two good Fruit and one extra Maple Orchard, and located in an excellent neighborhood. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to JOHN STREET, Salem, Ohio.

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Seventy-five cleared, remainder in Timber. Good Fruit Buildings in good repair. Price $3,000. Address
THOS. LUMSDEN,
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And one mile from Hanover Station, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, containing Two Hundred and Six (206) Acres Choice Land. It is all under a good state of cultivation. House, Barn and all other Buildings new. A good Well near the Kitchen door, a never-failing Spring and water abundant for stock all over the Farm. Two good bearing Orchards of choice Fruit, and is a very desirable Farm for either stock or farming purposes. The above Farm will be sold altogether or in parcels to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms. For terms and further particulars inquire of A. WINDER, on the premises, or A. VANFOSSAN, No. 329 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

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Northern Pacific Railway Co

These Bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock, and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty Years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500 $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times, before maturity, be receivable at TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM (or 1.10) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20's can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other Bonds for these, can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current prices for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from Banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this Loan.

"After thorough investigation, we have accepted an agency for the sale of these popularly approved Bonds, and confidently recommend them to our customers and investors generally."

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MASONIC SAVINGS BANK,
131 Smithfield street.
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,
59 Fourth avenue.
S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
MWThS* No. 61 Fourth avenue.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 4, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Books will be Opened on the 6TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, in this country and in Europe,

FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NATIONAL LOAN,

Under the Act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the Act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.

The places at which subscriptions may be made, and the names of the authorized Agents of the Government, will be announced hereafter. The proposed Loan comprises three classes of Bonds, namely:

First. Bonds to the amount of Five Hundred Millions of Dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of Three Hundred Millions of Dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of Seven Hundred Millions of Dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscribers to the Loan will have preference in the following order, namely:

First. Subscribers for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Second. Subscribers for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Third. Subscribers for five per cent. bonds.

When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount therof, to be accounted for by the Government when the bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value. The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer or Designated Depository of the Government.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere. MW*

WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ,
OR
WINE OF LIFE.

This Wine is prepared to take the place of all other Bitters or Liquors known to be made up of Fusil Oil and other deleterious articles. The Wine of Life is distilled with great care, especially for those who require a healthy stimulant, and for the use of Medical Men and Nurses in the sick-room, in the place of the villainous liquors now in use, and so little depended upon. In fact, it is a constant complaint of Physicians in this country, that it is quite impossible to procure pure stimulant liquors for their patients. We ask the medical faculty and the public to give Warner's Vinum Vitæ or Wine of Life a trial, and we ask

CHEMISTS AND PHYSICIANS
TO ANALYZE IT

Then speak of it according to its merits, compare it with Whisky, Bitters, Brandy, and other such articles, and see the difference. If they find the Wine of Life is pure and wholesome, and the other Liquors poisonous (which they certainly will do), then they are morally bound to prescribe and recommend the Wine of Life to their patients and friends as the best stimulent and tonic in use; but should they find it not pure and what the proprietors claim for it, let them publicly denounce it. It is the physician's duty to learn and find out which is the most wholesome stimulant for his patients, and to do so he must examine and look into the quality of each article, and learn for himself if the Wine of Life has any peculiar merits to warrant its general use. The proprietors claim the Wine of Life to be more wholesome and far

SUPERIOR AND CHEAPER
THAN
WHISKY OR BRANDY,

Or in fact, any other article in common use, and ought to be used in every family. Everybody should give it a trial. It is a new thing, only been in use about one year, yet it has already gained a great name and a wonderful sale, and whoever once tries it will always recommend it to their friends. It is peculiarly pleasant, even delicious, and any would be crazy to take whisky, &c., if he can get the Wine of Life. It is for sale by Druggists everywhere, in quart bottles. Price One Dollar. We challenge the world to produce a purer, cheaper, and nicer article than

WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ,
OR
WINE OF LIFE.
For sale by all Druggists.

CARPETS.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR
NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING OF 1871!

And have Fixed a Scale of Prices, the Lowest Offered for Eight Years.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Window Shades,
Tapestry and Brussels Carpets,
CURTAINS AND CORNICES,
New Patterns Just Opened, the Handsomest ever offered in Pittsburgh.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next Building to U. S. Custom House.